



AGENERAL

HISTORY

OFTHE

STAGE;

(More Particularly the

IRISH THEATRE)

From its Origin in GREECE down to the present TIME.

WITHTHE

MEMOIRS of most of the principal PERFORMERS, that have appeared on the DUBLIN STAGE, for the last FIFTYYEARS.

WITH

Notes, Antient, Modern, Foreign, Domestic, Serious, Comic, Moral, Merry, Historical, and Geographical, containing many Theatrical Anecdotes; also several Pieces of Poetry, never before published.

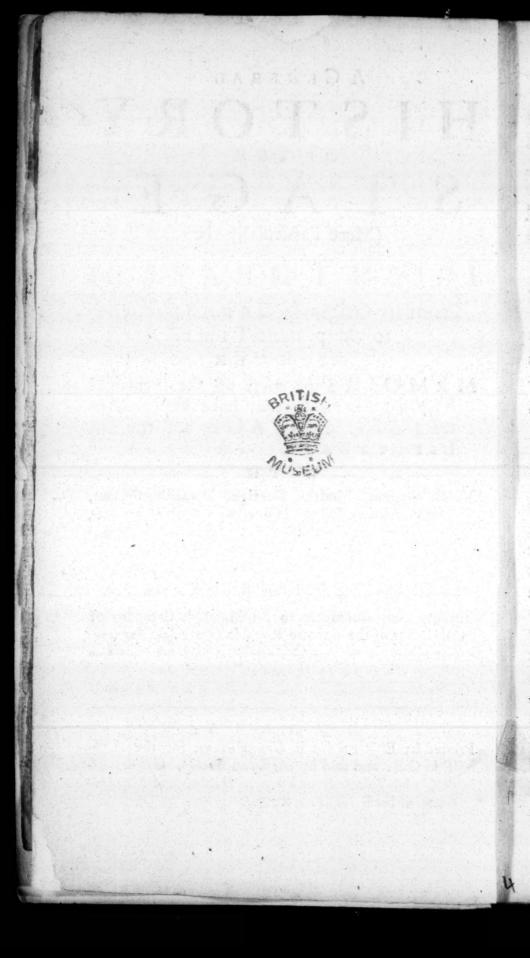
Collected and Digested by W. R. CHETWOOD,

Twenty Years Prompter to his Majesty's Company of Comedians of the Theatre Royal in Drury-lane, London.

All the World's a Stage, and ev'ry Man, and Woman, merely Actors. SHAKESPEAR.

DUBLIN:

Printed by E. RIDER in George's lane, for the AU-THOR, and fold by Messieurs Ewing, Wilson, Esdall, and James, Booksellers in Dublin, and Mr. Sullivan in Cork. MDCC XLIX.



TO

DAVID GARRICK,
J. LACEY,
JOHN RICH, and
THOMAS SHERIDAN,

Esquires,

PATENTEES and MANAGERS

OF THE

THEATRES ROYAL

IN

DRURY-LANE, COVENT-GAR-DEN, and SMOCK-ALLEY.

GENTLEMEN,

following Piece, since you are all the proper Judges of my Tryal. If I am Condemn'd I shall receive my Sentence without Murmuring, and if Acquitted, with sincere Thanks: But as every Offender would find some Pretence to mitigate his Crime, I will only put you in Mind that I have march'd under all your Banners in many Winter Colds a 2 and

DEDICATION.

and Summer Heats, and given Proofs of my Conduct, if not of my Courage, and have disciplin'd some of your Troops. Tho' my Enemies have beat me to the Pit (as Brutus said) yet thank Heaven! some few Friends have interpos'd, and prevented my falling in: there is a Consolation in Innocence, that is our best Shield.

I am bad at Compliments, but I wish you all the Success your Merits deserve; Copy the Roman Roscius (tho' a Heathen) while you Live, and when you Die, it may be said of you as the Noble Cicero (a) said of that celebrated Actor.

(a) Every Person may not know that Marcus Tullius Cicero, and Roscius, lived in the same Century, and were Cotemporaries, tho' the Orator was much the younger, and was taught all that Energy in his Orations he was so much samed for by Roscius. Tully survived him many Years. He derived his Line from Tullius Appius King of the Volcii, and took his Name from Cicer, a Chik Pea (or as we call them in England, Vech) by having a Wart on his Forehead which resembled that Pulse. These great Men (Cicero and Roscius) flourished about the Year of the World 3880, 60 Years before the Birth of Christ.

DEDICATION.

Quis nostrum tam animo agresti ac duro fuit, ut Roscii morte nuper non commoveretur? qui, cum esset senex mortuus, tamen propter excellentem artem, ac venustatem, videbatur omnino mori non debuisse.

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"Which of us all would be so unpo-

" lished, and obdurate, as not to be sen-" sibly moved with the Death of Ro-

"scius? Who, tho' dying in Old

" Age, yet his excellent Art, and sweet

" Manner of Deportment, influenced e-

" very one to wish him Immortal. (

With this I End, and take Leave to subscribe myself,

Tour most Obedient

Humble and

Respectful Servant,

W. R. CHETWOOD.

PREFACE.

PREFACE is Part of the Habit to a Book, and no Author can appear full dress'd without it: 'tis a Cockarde to an Officer, a Nosegay to a Lawyer, a Patch or Fan to a fine Lady, or, a Ribbond to her Lap-Dog.

I

If I should tell my Readers I am prevailed upon with great Intreaties from my Friends, to Publish this Piece, I should embark with a Falshood (for it is my own Free-will, Act and Deed) and I would willingly have my Readers believe I publish nought but Truth. My Cargo is Genuine, and I have taken up but little on Credit.

If the good Reader should find better Scraps of Rhyme than my own (which I presume will not be over difficult) I have given them distinguishing Marks, that there may be no Doubts on that

Account.

The numerous Notes I have squeezed in, are meant to divert; if I lose my Aim, I shall content myself with considering, I may be but one among ten Thousand, that have been mistaken.

I have unnumbered Thanks to many in this Kingdom, in particular, one a young Gentleman whose good Nature has been indefatigable in my Interest. The other a Gentleman Eminent in the Law,

The PREFACE.

Law, who has made my Cause his own. It gives me great Concern I am not permitted publickly to own their unbounded Goodness and Generosity, since such Sterling Friends are but seldom

met with by Wretches in Misfortune.

I am Unfortunate I own, but (as Oroonoko fays) not ashamed of being so. I bear all with Patience, and Cheerfulness; which I find has occasion'd the following Flight of Poetry from a Friend. I know Authors often write to themfelves, yet I'll assure you, on my Veracity it is not the Case here; tho' I must allow a little Vanity in my Composition makes me willing to insert it.

Integer vit & Scelerisque Purus. Hor. Ode XXII.

SAY Fair Content, lov'd Goddess say, How shall I find thy soft Retreat, Where shall I feek thy Halcion Seat, Or trace thy sacred Way?

Love pointed out a pleasing Scene, Where nought but Beauty could be found With Roses, and with Myrtles crown'd, And nam'd thee for its Queen.

Delusion all! a specious Cheat! At my Approach, the Roses sade I sound each Fragrance quite decay'd, And curs'd the sond Deceit!

The PREFACE.

At Courts I've fought, where Splendor shone, Where Pomp and gilded Cares reside, Midst endless Hurry, endless Pride, But there, thou wast unknown.

Yet in the Captive's dreary Cell, Lodg'd with a long experienced Sage, (With thee, thou CHIRON of the Stage) The Goddess deigns to dwell.

Integrity, and Truth serene, Have eas'd the Labours of thy Breast, And lull'd thy peaceful Heart to rest, Midst Persidy and Pain.

A Soul like thine difrob'd of Guile, In native Innocence elate, Above the keenest Rage of Fate, Can greet IT with a Smile.

I would wish with Horace,
--- Nec turpem senectam
Degere.
To pass declining Years without Reproach.

But that I find impossible; Falshood and Fraud, are the Products of the World, and grow spontaneous. But no more, than this, I forgive my Enemies, and shall ever cherish the Memory of my Friends. I must ask Pardon for naming Mr. Barrington in this Theatre, and Miss Bellamy in Covent-Garden, the Goodness of them both have often eas'd an aching Heart.

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General HISTORY

OFTHE

STAGE.

LTHO' in the Title, I have call'd this little History the Irish Theatre, I shall endeavour to trace the STAGE from its original Source. The Fountain Head of most navigable Rivers, are so small, they may be waded through, tho' their Depth and Breadth, by a gradational Course, bear Ships of the greatest Burthen.

The STAGE is almost as old, as the sacred Inspiration of the Muse. Admir'd, when at Nurse, and even in its insant Prattle, Pleasing. Born in Greece, and nourish'd at Athens. A merry Author says in a Prologue,

Thespis, the first Professor of our Art, At Country Wakes sung Ballads in a Cart.

And the Bacchus is allowed to be the Father, yet all Nations, antient and modern, etteem'd it to be a sober and instructive Entertainment.

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The early Stages, were indeed, no more than native Turf, or Sod, and what was first exhibited, of a Piece, simple Pastoral Songs, sometimes mix'd with Scandal, or Abuse, and may be, home Truths, like the Terræ Filius at Oxford, or the blazoning Peccadillos of two opponent Members setting up for the same Burrough. Yet from these Seeds of Satire, we owe a Juvenal, Perseus, Horace and Tetronius, and indeed the whole Race of Herose, Epic, Dramatic and Pastoral Poets and Poetry, your Spondees and Dastyls, the Buskin and Sock, the Laurel and Bayes.

From these Turs Stages, the Players, such as they were, mounted a Cart, or some such Vehicle, and began to travel Bag and Baggage, perhaps like the Picture of the Itinerants in Scarron's Comical Romance. Hear what Ho-

race fays in Latin :

Ignotum Tragica genus invenisse Camana Dicitur, & plaustris vexisse Poemata Thespis: Qua canerent agerent que peruncti facibus ora. Post bunc persona pallaque repertor bonesta Æschylus, & modicis implavit pulpita tignis; Et docuit magnumqua loqui, nitique Cothurno.

But for fear some People may understand as little Latin as myself, take the Sense in the following English.

- (a) Thespis, the first, that did surprise the Age With Tragedy, ne'er trod a decent Stage:
 - (a) Thespis, an early Poet and Player, born at Athens.

But in a Waggon drove his Plays about, And show'd mean antick Tricks to please the Rout: His Songs, uneven, rude, in ev'ry Part; His Actors smutted, and the Stage, a Cart. Next (b) Æschylus, did greater Art express, He built a Stage, and taught them how to dress; In decent motion, he his Parts convey'd, And made them look as great, as those they play'd. CREECH.

The first Theatre in Athens was built by the Directions of Æschylus, at the Public Charge. It was a wooden Pile, yet very spacious. But at the Representation of one of the Tragedies compos'd by Æschylus, according to Suidas, the Building gave way by the monstrous Weight of 20,000 Spectators, and many were kill'd and maim'd. To prevent such fatal Accidents for the future, the City order'd one more magnificent to be erected, entirely built with Stone, capable of holding half the Inhabitants without the former Danger; some Authors say of Marble, surpassing in Elegance the Temples of It confisted of two Parts, the their Gods. Scena and Cavea: The Scena, that Part which form'd the Stage, and other Conveniences be-

(b) Æschylus, a celebrated Greek Poet, an Athenian. There are several Greek Tragedies of his handed down to us, and as Casaubon imagins, many more lost. By some Authors, he is suppos'd to have been one of the Performers in his own Dramatic Pieces. The learned Thomas Stanley, Esq; of Hertfordsbire, has publish'd this antient Author in Latin, with the original Greek on one Side, illustrated with elaborate Notes, in Folio,

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longing to it. The upper Part for their Scenes and Machinery, which were generally flat Curtains, with all the Variety of Painting, let occationally down to vary the Prospect, and manage the Machinery, as Lee intimates in the Tragedy of Oedipus,

O! that as oft I have at Athens seen, The Stage arise, and the big Clouds descend.

The Cavea, was the Place where the Spectators were feated: The under Part of the Stage was form'd for raifing any thing particular for the different Performances, where were also placed the brazen Tubes for Thunder, and Utenfils for Lightning, and many other Conveniences, according to Gravius:

With brazen Thunder, forked Lightning burl'd That blazing stream'd to fright the mimic World.

They had also different Thunder for good or had Omens, according to Athenaus:

Auspicious Omen rends the Womb of Night,
And forked Lightning slashes from the Right.
And again,
Ill Omen Lightning has the Welkin cleft,
And rouling Thunder bellows from the left.

It may well be ask'd by Numbers, if these Theatres were so large and spacious, what fore of Theatrical Performers must those distant Ages

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Ages produce, they must either have Stentrophon Voices, or their Auditors most delicate auricular Faculties. No; in my Opinion, the Senses of Hearing and Seeing were much the fame, as now; but as to the Voice, that indeed, doubtless, wanted Affistance, which to help, they had Coverings to the whole Head and Face, and over the Face, a Mask, with a Mouth only, to strengthen the Sound of the Voice; in my poor Opinion, wretched Affiftance! Where were the Eyes and Muscles of the Countenance to command, implore, exult, upbraid, confent, refuse, and all those different Passions that agitate the Mind, wherein the Eyes are the Index? These Masks were made to cover the Head, as was faid before, adorn'd with Hair proper to the Character the Actor was to represent upon the Stage. Madam Dacier has given an engrav'd Specimen of feveral Masks us'd on the Roman Theatre, in her Translation of Terence, which she procur'd in an antient Manuscript of that Author's Works. The Romans follow'd the Greeks in their Drama, so we may be affured these Helps came from Athens to Rome. But as the Voice was to be modeli'd so was the Person, therefore the Cothurnus, or Buskin was invented, not like our modern Greek or Roman Buskin, but an Elevation of Perton, half a Yard or fe, to emulate the Size of Immortals, or earthly Giants, and Heroes, like our waggish Boys, appearing upon Stilts. But the Cothurnus was only made use of in Tragedy to step startly, for A 3 if they had hurry'd they might have been in some danger of kissing the Ground, neither could they, I suppose, pay Homage to their Monarch, or their Mistress, tho' perhaps in those Days, kneeling was neither a Mark of Submission, or Adoration, at least among the Greeks. But thus are their Actors pictur'd out by many Authors. Cornelius Nepos tells us, most of the Performers on the Grecian Theatres, were chief of the Nobility, Persons of great Learning and Dignity, Poets, Orators, and Historians, even Kings did not disdain to appear on the Athenian Stage. But what is most furprizing, these monstrous Piles of Buildings were fo contriv'd, that two of these large Theatres could turn, joyn, and form an Amphitheatre for the hunting wild Beasts, &c.

Casaubon in his Description of the Splendor of Rome says, that Curio, a Roman Knight, to entertain the People, built two spacious Theatres in such a Manner, Back to Back, (if it may be so term'd) first for the Histriones (c), or Actors, to perform in the Morning: In the Asternoon, they were mov'd to meet each other, and form one spacious Amphitheatre, where the Combats of Gladiators and wild Beasts were perform'd. But when we consider the Greek and Roman Engines of war, the Turres (d) and a whole Catalogue of others, the Wonder will cease. The

(d) Turres Mobiles, or moving Towers of the Greeks

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⁽c) Histrienes, or Actors, took their Name from Hister, in the Tuscan Language, a Player.

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The Athenian Theatre, was beyond all doubt the primal and eldest Child of the Drama, and consequently, must have the earliest of the Dramatic Poets, and most in Number. We have not many more of the Roman Dramatic Bards after naming Seneca (e) for Tragedy, and Plantus (f), with Terence (g) for Comedy, and this last

are the same of those of the Romans which they copied from them. They are used in besieging the Walls of a City, generally 150 Foot high, and 30 Foot square, containing many Rooms in length, and height, capable of holding a large Body of Soldiers with Arms and other Engines, Ladders, Bridges to throw over the City Wall for the Soldiers to enter the Town; and all this mighty Bulk put together in three Hours, as Gronovius tells us, with Wheels that could move it forward or back by Men to shove, or draw, to press on or retreat; some of the Stories fill'd with Archers and Slingers, another with Fire balls, the rest with Spears and Darts, &c.

(e) The learned Seneca was born at Cordova in Spain. This is not the Stoic Philosopher, who by his Moral Writings, Hierome ranks among the List of sacred Authors, tho' both these great Men were born in Cordova.

(f) Plautus was born in Umbria, in the Kingdom of Naples. Notwithstanding his Reputation as a Comic Poet, thro' his Extravagant way of Living, was, at last, reduced to get his Subsistence by turning a Baker's Hand-mill. A Memento for Poets, as well as Players.

(g) Terence was born at Carthage, the Capital of Africa, that so long contended with the Roman Republic He serv'd Terentius Lucanus, a Roman Knight, who recommended him to Scipio, and Lælius. There are Six of his Comedies left us, but most taken from the Greek of Menander: which makes the learned World regret the loss of that excellent Author. Terence, after his great Success in Rome, embark'd to visit Athens, but

was

last borrowed from the Greek of Menander. While among the Grecians, we have this Menander (h), Æschylus, Sophocles (1), Euripides (k) and Aristophanes (1), the first and last for Comedy, the other for Tragedy, not forgetting Lycophron (m) Therefore we may thank Athens (n) for her Schools of Science and Arts

was suppos'd to perish at Sea, for he was never after heard of.

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(h) Menander, a celebrated Greek Comic Poet. Suidas informs us, that he squinted, and was an inordinate. Lover of the Fair-Sex. Plautus and Terence borrow'd as much from this Author, as our modern Play-Wrights from Corneille, Racine, Molliere, Renard, and many of the French Tribe of Parnassus. But who has our Immortal bakespear piller'd from? Why, not having the Fear of Heaven before his Eyes, has Sacralegiously sto'en from that sacred Goddess, Nature in all her Works.

(i) Sophocles was a celebrated Tragic Poet of Athens. He flourished in the Year of the World 3520, before

the Birth of Christ 428.

(k) Euripides wrote 75 Dramatic Pieces Altho' he was twice married, he was accounted a Woman hater. Various are the Accounts of his Death; some say he was torn to Pieces by Women, others by the King of Macedon's Dogs. He was Cotemporary with Sophocles.

(1) Aristophanes was born at Lyndum in the Island of Rhodes. He wrote 14 Comedies. He was Cotemporary with Socrates, and in one of his Plays ridicules that great Philosopher. He flourished in the Year of the World 3527.

(m) Lycophron, an eminent Tragic Poet, born at Chalcedon, a City of Bithynia in Afia Minor, and now call's Chiutale by the Turks, in whole Government it now re-

mains.

(n) Atbens was built by Cecrops (as Helvicus informs "

Arts, whose flourishing Branches by degrees, spread over the now Learned World, as Horace writes in his Epistle to Augustus Casar:

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Græcia capta ferum victorem cepit & Artes Intuit agresti Latio.

Greece conquer'd, did her Conquerors orecome, Polish'd the Rude, and sent her Arts to Rome.

The

Years before the Israelites went out of Egypt. It was obey'd by Kings, till 2812 of the World, when the Line of Monarchs ended with Codrus. Archons then were constituted in the Place of Regal Power, after the Reign of 31 Kings. The Hero Theseus being the 11th of that Number, who nam'd the City Athens. These Archons, or joint Rulers, were nine in Number, and were generally Hereditary. Solon the Wise Law-giver, was an Athenian, and form'd those wholesome Statutes from which they deriv'd their excellent Government. See the English of the Greek of what he said of himself.

What Power was fit, I did on all bestow,
Nor rais'd the Poor too bigh, nor press'd too low:
The Rich, that rul'd, and ev'ry Office bore,
Consin'd by Laws, they could not press the Poor.
Both Parties I secur'd from lawless Might,
So none prevail'd upon another's Right.

Have we better Laws now? These Archons for Life continued Governors till 3190. They were then changed for ten Years Rule only, till 3268, then it formed a direct Republick, and as Alcibiades says in the Play of Timon of Athens,

One Tyrant, is better than four Hundred!

Their

The Socci, is no more than we say in English, (Sock) and us'd in Comedy, only; For Tragedy, with the Chorus, and Comedy were

Their home-bred Jars made them a Prey to the Macedonians, and afterwards to the Romans. And tho' famous for War, and Arms, yet Learning and Art, even in their Troubles, rais'd them to be the first in Esteem, tho' they wore the Chains of Rome, which shall introduce the Words of the Oracle to the great Theseus:

Hear, Theseus, Pitheus Daughter's Son, Hear what Jove for thee has done, In this great City thou hast made, He has, as in a Store-House laid, The settled Periods and fixed Fates Of many Cities, mighty States. But know thou, neither Fear, nor Pain, Solicit not thy self in waiu, For like a Bladder that does bide The Fury of the angry Tide, Thou from high Waves unburt shall bound, Always tos'd, but never drown'd.

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Athens is now call'd Atheni by the Turks. There are computed 7000 Christians, and 2000 Turks, who command the Town. The Aga resides in the Acropolis, or Castle, bnilt upon a Rock, a Mile in Circumserence; within it is a Mosque that when Athens slourish'd was the Temple of Minerva, built of white Marble, 217 Foot in Length and 100 in Breadth, and (as Wirelers says) was one of the sinest Structures in the World. Near it are some of the remains of the Theatre of Bacchus. The Area, and the Stage, are almost fill'd with the ruinous Marble Seats. But it is plain to be discover'd, that this Theatre is much larger than the Temple of Minerva, and built with white Marble. The Temple of the eight Winds, some remains of the Oaæum, or Music Theatre, &c. may be still destinguish'd.

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a long time the Greek and Roman Entertainments. The Chorus, might, indeed, be term'd Interludes, tho' their Substance were mostly relative to the Story, as Thoughts of the foregoing Subject of the Scene, by Standers by, or Over-hearers. Yet these, by degrees, melted away, and Mimes, or Pantomimes instituted in their room. Some of our English Authors have their Chorus after the antient Manner, viz. Shakespear in his Henry V, and Winter's Tale; Milton in his Sampson Agonistes; Sandys in his Christ's Passion; and the late Duke of Bucking bam in his two Tragedies from the Julius Cafar of our Shakespear, and others. The Mimes and Pantomimes crept in and shov'd out these antient Chorus's; some were loose, and wanton Mimics, that the Roman Luxury too well lik'd, others were more decent, who by Action and Gesture, could describe a Story without speaking, in all its Variety of Passions. One of these was so excellent, that when a foreign Prince came to Rome in the Time of Nero the Tyrant, at his Departure, ask'd no other Favour of the Emperor, but that Mime, whom he had feen perform, for this reason; that as he had many barbarous Nations bordering round him, of different Speech, this Man by his Action, could be an excellent Interpreter, whose Meaning was fo well understood without the Use of Speech. Mimes and Pantomimes are generally the same thing, but to translate them Buffoons (as Cooper in his Dictionary) is something too mean a

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Meaning. I shall leave the Antients to rel

quietly in their Graves.

The Drama in England, and all over Enrope, began as meanly as its first Original in Greece or Rome, and our Poetry as crude. The first Play, at least that has appeared in Print was with this Title, Gammar Gurton's Needle, Comedy, acted at Christ's-College, Cambridge Writ by Mr. S. Mafter of Arts. And an artful Piece it is. Gammer Gurton has loft her Needle, and truly great hunt is made about it. her Boy is fent to blow the Embers in order to light a Candle to help the Search. damn'd Witch of a Car, is got in the Chimney, with her two fiery Eyes. The Boy cries it is the Devil of a Fire; for when he puffsits out and when he does not, its in. Stir it! cries Gammar Gurton. The Boy does as he's bid The Fire, or rather the Car, flies among a Pile of Wood, the Boy cries, the House will he burnt! All Hands to work. The Cat is discover'd by a Priest, (having a little more Cunning than the rest). This is the Episode. The main Plot and Catastrophe are full as good. Gamma Gurton it feems, had the Day before been mending her Man Hodge's Breeches. Now Hodge in some Game of Merriment, was to be put nish'd by three Slaps on the Bum, by the brawny open Hand of one of his Fellow Bumpkins. His Head is laid down in Gammar Gurton's Lap; the first Slap is given--Hodge, with great Exclamation, bellows out ob! He declares his Grief! and fearthing for che

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the Cause of his Pain---O, happy! the Needle was found bury'd up to the Eye in the Posterior of poor Hodge! It was pull'd out with great Rejoycing by all but the Delinquent, who express'd some Pain; and so ends this excellent Comedy.

But Time has polish'd this Rudeness, and true English Tragedy and Comedy is allow'd to stand in the utmost Perfection. Yet Bunglers will still be dabbling. Every polite Nation delights in the Drama. The heavy Dutch have Plays in their own Language, but they are generally plan'd from the Old Testament. I had a Description of one given me, from an English Spectator. It was the Story of Abraham 1acrificing his Son Isaac. But Abraham was arm'd with a Gun instead of a facrificing Knife. The Angel, to prevent the Gun from firing, sprinkled some warm Water, a Distillation of its own making. The Ram in the Brake (which was represented by Boughs of Laurel) was a plump fat Dutchman (marry'd I suppose) with fair brow-spread Antlers on his Head, fix'd very artificially; and all the Decorations were of a Piece. But they have a handsome regular Theatre at the Hague, occupy'd by a French Troop of Comedians. Even the distant Chinele, have very fine Theatres I faw, in my Youth, a Chinese Performance at Canton, where the Scenes, Machines, and Habits, were furprizing and magnificent, but not understanding the Language, the Glare growing familiar, as Addison says by Beauty,

Faded

Faded on the Eye, and pall'd upon the Sense.

Du Halde in his History of China, has translated into French several of the Chinese Dramatic Authors; but they feem plan'd mostly alike--- A Prince fecreted in his Youth by an evil Minister, and counterploted by a good one: the Child at last brought from its Obscurity, marry'd to a great Princess, and begins his happy Reign. But these illustrious Ladies have but little to fay for themselves, no more than the lost Daughters in the Comedies of Terence, found again by the Parents, and marry'd to the Son of a Friend. Tavernier in his Travels to the East Indies informs us, that Theatres have been many Ages the Diversion of the Chinese, and more magnificent than those of Europe. He relates a long Description of them; and the more to ilustrate that Account, gives you the Plan and Picture of one engrav'd, with the Scenes and Machines. The People of America had their Theatre, according to Acofta(0). But what need we travel so far

⁽o) Acosta, the Spaniard that wrote the History of the West-Indies before Cortez had conquer'd it; says, the Amantas, or Indian Philosophers, were also Poets, and invented Comedies and Tragedies, which were acted on their Festivals before the King, the Royal Family, and the Court; the Actors being the Noblemen and great Officers of the Army. The Subject of their Tragedies were the Victories and great Actions of their Ancestors, which seem'd to be the best Means they had of preserving the Memory of what was past. In their Comedies, their

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from home. 'Tis time to come back to our own Country, with this Observation, that polite Nations allow the Theatre, a wife, and instructive Amusement. Even the Apostles did not disapprove of Plays, and no doubt read them, for St. Paul in his First Epistle to the Corinthians, quotes Menander the Greek Comic Poet, and fets down his own Phrase in his own Words, xvth Chapter, 33d Verse, Be not deceiv'd --- Evil Communication corrupts good Manners. Arts, Sciences, and even Trade, generally flourish with the Theatre, and, I think, Religion and Politeness, and why may not the Drama be a great Mark of a civiliz'd Nation. The Greeks and Romans were in their highest Glory when the Stage flourish'd. I need not fay, that the Theatre in England, came in with the Reformation, and the long-reign'd Queen Elizabeth, whose great Learning not only made

their Husbandry, their Houshold Affairs and Commerce were represented, and the most remarkable Follies in Life expos'd. The Poets taught them what they had to say, not by Writing but by Memory, for Orthography was not known among the *Indians* till after the Conquest.

According to Lopez de Vega, the Christian Religion was propagated among the Americans by the Theatre. Read in his own Words what he writes upon the Subject: "Every Part of Gospel History, is thrown in"to a Play, and the Indians are the Actors (instructed by the Jesuits) one Acts our Saviour, another St. Pe-

" ter, a third Pontius Pilate, a fourth Judas, and so on. This they look upon as the readiest Way of Instruct-

ing the Vulgar Indians in the Christian Religion, and to fix the Sacred History of it in their Memories.

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her give it Encouragement, but Sir Roger Naunton tells us, that great Queen tranflated one of the Tragedies of Euripides, from the original Greek, for her own Amusement. Our immortal Shakespear met Reward from that illustrious Princess, and her Influence brought forth his inimitable Genius to that high Lustre, where it will shine unrival'd to after Ages, never once clouded but in the Time of Fanaticism, and drear Darkness of Canting and Hypocrifie. France was poring in the thick Mist, till Hardy their first Poet showed Dramatic Light; then all Branches of Learning began to shine, and spread their Luftre, improv'd their Arts and Arms, and warm'd their wide spreading Nation to Glory when Conquest waited on their Monarch, and Victory cover'd him with Laurels, till check'd by the British Lion. Ambition in great Minds stands rank'd in the Line of Virtue, but I think to bound it is more truly a Virtue, as fweet-tongued Waller writes:

If the successful Troublers of Mankind,
With Laurel crown'd, so great Applause do find;
Shall the vex'd World, less Honour yield to those
That stop their Progress, and their Rage oppose?
Next to that Pow'r which does the Ocean awe,
Is to set Bounds, and give Ambition Law.

But let me fet Bounds to myself.

As the Stage flourish'd in the Reign of Queen Elizabeth and King James the First, with such excellent

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excellent Dramatic Poets, viz. Shakespear, Ben Foknson, Massenger, and many others, we may be well affur'd the Affors did not fall much short of the Writers. Nature is the same in every Age. Taylor, Burbidge, Lowen, Hemmings, Condel, Allen, Mason, Field, Tarlton, and others that performed in the Plays of Shakespear, Johnson, &c. have their public Praises in several cotemporary Authors. Marlow, in his Preface to the Jew of Malta (a May acted before King Charles the First and his Queen, at Whitehall, in the Year 1633) writes, " that Mr. Mason and Mr. Taylor perform'd " their Parts with that Excellence, that it was " beyond conceiving." Sir Riebard Baker in his Chronicles of England, at the latter End of Queen Elizabeth, after giving an Account of the eminent Persons in that Reign, writes thus of three Actors: " Excellency in the meanest "Things deserves Remembrance. Richard Burbidge and Edward Allen, two fuch Actors, as no Age must ever look to see the "like: And to make their Comedies com-"pleat, Richard Tarlton for the Clowns Part, " never had his Match, nor never will have". What this Writer calls the Clowns Part, were fuch as Launcelot in the Merchant of Vonice, Touchstone in As you like it, the Fool in King Lear, and Parts of the Kind, which required Persons of infinite Humour.

Mr. Thomas Heywood was not only an excellent Actor, but a very great Author, and Dramatic Poet. I have read all his Works that

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are extant, and in my poor Judgment he may be accounted the first of the second rank'd Poets in the Reigns of Queen Elizabeth and King James the First. I do not think it will displease the Reader, to give him a Catalogue of his great Labours.

1. Robert, Earl of Huntingdon's Downfall,

2. Robert, Earl of Huntingdon's Death, 1601. These two Pieces are the History of Robin Hood.

3. The Golden Age, 1611:

4. The Silver Age, 1613. 5. The Brazen Age, 1613:

6. A Woman kill'd with Kindness, 1617.

7. If you know not me, you know no Body. This is the History of Queen Elizabeth, with a Print of that great Queen in the Front, and the Spanish Armada destroyed by her Majesty's Ficet. 1623.

8. The Royal King, and Loyal Subject, 1627.

9. The fair Maid of the West, or, a Girl worth Gold. First Part. 1631.

10. The fair Maid. Second Part. 1631.

11. The Dutchess of Suffolk.

11. The Iron Age. First Part. 1632.

12. The Iron Age. Second Part. 1632.

13. The English Traveller, 1633.

14. A Maidenhead well loft, 1634.

15. The four London Prentices, with the Conquest of Jerusalem, 1635.

16. A Challenge for Beauty, 1636.

17. Fair Maid of the Exchange, 1637.

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18. The wife Woman of Hogsdon, 1638.

19. The Rape of Lucretia, 1638.

21. Love's Mifres, 1640.

22 Fortune by Land and Sea, 1655.

23 Lancashire Witches. The Date of this

Play was wanting.

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24 Edward the Fourth. In Two Parts. The late Mr. Bowman inform'd me, he was very well affur'd (by Mr. Cleveland, a Poet of the last Age) this double Play was perform'd on two succeeding Nights, and had a very great run (a Theatrical Term).

Several modern Authors have borrow'd from Mr. Haywood. I shall only mention two; Shadwell in his Lancashire Witches, and Fielding in his Intriguing Chamber-Maid from the English Traveller, or rather Renarde the Frenchman translated it into French from the English, and our English Privateer retook it back again. Tho' it is very possible, all three might have an Eye upon the Mostellaria of Plautus. this is failing a little out of my Latitude. Yet we may be very well assured this Poet must be in great Reputation, by the Number and Success of his Dramatic Works when Shakespear and Fletcher, were the reigning Monarchs of the Stage, not forgetting Ben Johnson and Massenger. And I repeat it here again, the Stage Performers must certainly be great in those Times, fince few of our Poets have out-shone, those that went before them, more especially Shakespear and Johnson. This last, had no o-

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ther Epitaph, than O RARE BEN JOHNSON! and Burbidge, the Tragedian, by Way of Estimation, Exit BURBIDGE. Mr. Richard Allen (p), another great Actor, founded and endowed

(p) This College was first design'd for the Relief and Support of fix Men, fix Women, with fix Children, Au Persons thro' Indigence, Missortunes, or old Age, be- spelonging to the Theatres of London. But when the Building was going forward, Mr. Allen having left off Acting he recommended a Door keeper to his quondam Brother Actors, they absolutely refu'd him that small and Favour, which fo enraged him, that he turn'd his Bounty another Way. Both Parties perhaps to blame, but " fo I believe few censur'd him out of the Theatres at that ... N Time. He afterwards increased the Number of Chil- of fr dren to twelve, from the Age of five Years to be to ta taught, and maintain'd till 14 or 15. We may imagine "te the Founder no very great Friend to Matrimony, fince "co he left Directions that the Governor should continue a www Batchelor, and one of his own Name, and to give place to " co another Allen, should he once change his Condition. " R The College is a noble Building, with a very handsome Chapel, the Alter-piece elegantly painted, with a well the ton'd Organ, and it is the Duty of the Organist to for a teach the Children to Sing the proper Services of the Com Church. The decent Decorum is admir'd by all, There knig is also an elegant Pleasure Garden, with a useful Orchard Poet and Kitchen-Garden, all well stock'd with the best Gona Fruits, &c. Fish-Ponds that yield large Quantities of Fran Carp. Tench, Pearch, and Eels. And much to the Cre- His dit of the Managers of this Charity, the original Estate Dran left by the Founder, is more than trebled in Value, and crow they have Money in their Treasury, ready for another the Purchase. I shall end this Account with what Sir Richard a No Baker writes in his Chronicle of England, where he quire closes the Reign of King James the first: " About this upon Time (1624) Edward allen of Dulwich in Surry cc founded

dowed a College at Dulwich in Surry, at his

own private Expence.

We have had great Generals, knowing Admirals, worthy Discoverers of New Worlds, as well as illustrious Poets in the two last Ages; and why may not their cotemporary Theatrical Performers, be as great in their Way? An Author who wrote about forty Years past, speaks thus of Mr. Betterton: "In the Trace gedy of Hamlet Prince of Denmark, Mr. Betterton performed the Part of young Hamlet." Sir William Davenant (q) having seen Mr. Taylor

founded a fair Hospital at Dulwich, for six poor Men, six poor Women, and twelve poor Children from the Age of sour to six Years, to be there maintain'd and taught till the Age of Fourteen, or Sixteen, and to have a School-Master, with Diet, and a convenient Stipend. This Man may be an Example, who having gotten his Wealth by Stage-Playing, converted it to this pious Use, not without a kind of

Reputation to the Society of Stage-Players.

led

the natural Son of Shakespear. He succeeded Ben. Johnto as Poet Laureat in 1637, and obtain'd a Patent for a
company of Comedians from King Charles, and was
the knighted by that Monarch. He was accounted a great
red Poet, in several Branches of that Science: His Poem of
condibert is esteem'd a noble Poem, which he wrote in
France during his Exile with King Charles the second.
His Works are printed in Folio 1673, which contains 17
the Dramatic Pieces besides his Poems, with his Head
and crown'd with Laurel. The Features seem to resemble
the open Countenance of Shakespear, but the want of
a Nose, gives an odd Cast to the Face. I shall not enquire how he came Noseless, yet give you a stale Jest
his upon the Occasion, Sir William walking by Temple
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"Taylor, of the Black-Fryars Play-house, act this Part (who was instructed by the Author Shakespear) remembred him so well, that he taught Mr. Betterton, in every Article, which by his exact Performance gain'd the Actor Esteem and Reputation, superlative to all the other Players." This Account makes it plain, Taylor must be very great in the Part,

Bar, a Fish monger's Boy in watering his Fish upon the Stall, besprinkl'd the Laureat: who snuffling loudly complained of the Abuse. The Master begged the Knight's Pardon, and was for Chastifing his Servant with some Expostulations, as well as a Cudgel. Zounds, Sir, cry'd the Boy, it's very hard I must be corrected for my Cleanliness, the Gentleman blew his Nose upon my Fish, and I was washing it off, that's all. The Jest pleas'd Sir William fo well, that he gave him a Piece of Money, and went a way highly delighted. Since I have given you one old Jest upon the Nose of Sir William, I'll venture to throw in another. As he was walking along the Mews, an importunate Beggar-woman teiz'd him for Charity, with often repeating, Heaven bless your Eyefight ! God preserve your Worship's Eye fight - Why, what's the Matter with my Eye fight, Woman? reply'd Sit William, I find no defect there. Ah! good Sir! I wish you never may, return'd the Beggar, for should your Sight ever fail you, you must borrow a Nose of your Neighbour to bang your Spectacles on. His Play of the Law against Lowers, is Shakespear's Measure for Measure with a very little Alteration, and as little for the better. Sir William was the Contriver of painted Scenes in our English Theatres, as well as one of the first Introducers of Singing Operas. There is a Work of this kind, whole Title runs thus, "The Cruelty of the Spaniards in " Peru, express'd by Instrumental and Vocal Music, " and by Art of Perspective in Scenes, at the Cock-Pit " in Drury Lane at three in the Afternoon, 1658.

fince Betterton his Imitator perform'd it so well. And Betterton in the Memory of many, was esteem'd the greatest Actor of his Time. Read what the great Addison writes of him, who may be allowed a Judge of the Drama, as well as the Performers.

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" Such an Actor as Mr. Betterton, ought to be recorded, with the same Respect, as Ro-" scius, among the Romans. The greatest O-" rator (Tully) has thought fit to quote his Iudgment, and celebrate his Life. Roscius, was the Example to all that would form themselves into proper and winning Behaviour: His Action was so well adapted to the Sentiments he expressed, that the Youth of Rome, thought they wanted only to be virtuous to be as graceful in their Appearance as Roscius. The Imagination took a lovely Impression of what was great and good; and they who never thought of fetting up for the Art of Imitation, became themselves inimitable Characters. There is no human Invention fo aptly calculated for the forming a free born People, as that of a Theatre. Tully reports, that the celebrated Roscius used frequently to say, the Perfection of an After, is only to become, what he is doing. I have hardly a Notion that any Performer of Antiquity could surpass the Action of Mr. Betterton, in any of the Occasions in which he has appear'd on our Scage. wonderful Agony which he appear'd in, when he examin'd the Circumstance of the

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" Handkerchief in the Part of Othello; the " Mixture of Love that intrudes upon his " Mind upon the innocent Answers Desdemona makes, betrayed in his Gesture such a Va-" riety, and Viciffitude of Passion, as would " admonish a Man to be afraid of his own " Heart, and perfect'y convince him, it is to " stab it, to admit that worst of Daggers, Jea-" loufy. Who ever reads in his Closet, this " admirable Scene, will find that he cannot " (except he has as warm an Imagination as " Shakespear himself) find any but dry, inco-" herent, and broken Sentences. But a Rea-" der, that has seen Betterton act it, observe " there could not be a Word added; that " longer Speeches had been unnatural, nay " impossible, in Othello's Circumstances. Mr. " Rymer, the greatest Critic of the Age he " liv'd in, in his Differtation on Tragedy, " speaks thus on Mr. Hart.

"The Eyes of the Audience, are prepof"fess'd, and charm'd by his Action, before
"ought of the Poet can approach their Ears,

" and to the most wretched of Characters,

" Hart gives a Lustre which dazzles the Sight, that the Deformities of the Poet can not be

" perceived."

Now, after the Opinions of two such eminent Judges, why may we not suppose there were as great Stage Performers in Times past, as the present, without lessening the Merit of those that survive? If, in my simple Judgment, I allow the present equal to the past, I cannot

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cannot allow that they exceed them, no more, perhaps, than the next Race of Theatrical Performers will excell many that now grace the Stage. Excellency in this Science does not always run in the Blood, or like Estates follow Hereditary. They must be born Actors, as well as Poets, and Painters: yet there are many Dabblers in all three, but alas! how few come to Perfection? We very rarely see Brothers or Sifters, Sons or Daughters, or any of the relative Line (tho' they sometimes take up the Calling, because one of the Race flourishes in the Theatrical Field) succeed in their Attempts. A Monarch may give Ribbonds, Titles of Honour, or add to his Peers, but no Power but that immortal Goddess Nature can form a perfect Actor. Yet some even of these forget their Instructress, and Faults invade them to fully their Perfections: Every Performer on the Stage, ought to take Virtue for his Precepts from the Pulpit, will not have all their Efficacy from a Monitor without Morals. A Discourse on Sobriety on a Sunday would lofe fomething of its Inrention from an Orator known to bafte the Bottle about all the past Saturday Evening till the Noon of Night, as Shakespear fays. The Blind may hear, the Dumb and Deat see, but every Sense must be perfect to instruct, and be instructed. Performers of both Sexes, ought to imitate those virtuous Characters they represent upon the Stage; the Dignity of the Theatre, then might emulate that of Athens.

'Tis not the Buliness brings Scandal to the Performers, if they will take Care to avoid drawing it upon themselves. I have known the Managers of Drury-Lane, and many of the rest of the Fraternity, meet Regard, and even Respect from Persons of the first Rank from their proper Behaviour; and I am convinced every one with the like Conduct, would meet with the like Treatment from People of Sense and good Breeding; but the two-legg'd Brutes of the Creation will be ever incorrigible: A decent Dress will become their Station, but Pride ought to be as far distant from them as the licenced Instructors of Divine Institution; for if Theatrical Performers are Servants to the Public (as an eminent Actor publickly declar'd) they should never attempt to out-dress their Masters. Veluti in Speculum, (behold as in a Glass) the Motto over the Front of Drury-Lane Theatre, will ferve both Auditors and Actors, and I think carries a more instructive Meaning than the other of Vivitur Ingenio, (we live by Wit) which only relates to the Stage. A bad Painter is feldom copy'd, and Excellence is only worth Imitation; Dress beyond Station is Pride, and Pride very often bring Self-punishment. I have known Fidlers and Dancing-Masters wear lac'd Cloaths, but they feldom improv'd any thing but the Taylor's Bill, and as much laugh'd at as the Baboon I have often feen in a laced Coat and Bag-Wig in the Parade at Bartholomew-Fair---Yet I have feen Gold Fringe, on filk Vests, with white filk Stockings

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Stockings wore by the Dancers on the Ropes at Sadlers-Wells, that have bow'd and scrap'd in that rich Dress, picking up Half-pence thrown down by Coblers and Link-Boys. Such Sights put me in mind of the painted Eggs (r) of Muscovy, they don't relish the better for their Colouring, and gaudy Out-sides. Even Roscius among the Romans (tho' the Actors did not keep up their Reputations equal to those of Athens) was mark'd out as a Pattern for the Youth of Rome to sollow in Decency of Dress, and Morals. Tully says, Cum artifex ejusmodist, ut solus dignus videatur esse, qui in Scena Spectetur: tum vir ejusmodi est, ut solus dignus videatur qui eo non accedat,

"So excellent an Artist, that he seem'd the only Person to adorn the Stage, and yet, in all other Respects, so compleat in every Grace and Virtue, that he seem'd the only

(r) It is the Custom of the Moscovites at Christmas, Easter, and many other stated Festivals, to send as a Friendly Present to their Acquaintance and Relations, painted Eggs, generally embellish'd with Flowers curiously drawn, Fruits &c. that are very often so expenfive, that the Money laid out for the painting of one would purchase a hundred, as simple Nature produc'd them, and are of no farther Use than to be look'd upon. This Custom is kept up chiefly in the Holy-days of Christmas, in Commemoration of the Eastern Wile-Men, led by the Star to visit our Redeemer in the Manger at Bethlehem, where they made their Presents to the Divine Infant. These Eggs are sometimes eaten in those Days ordain'd, where Fiesh is forbidden, but not till the Sun is fet, or if no Sun appears, not till Candle-Light.

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" Person

" Person that should not take up with such a "Profession."

Moral Virtue, and a decent Behaviour, will gain Esteem from People of every Rank, will add Weight to the Characters they represent, and even may attone for want of Excellency.

Lessons from the Stage, may be convey'd in one respect, stronger than from the Pulpit, if the Audience were attentive as they should be at Church; for a Play well wrote, and well perform'd, where Virtue suffers, or meets its just Reward, must have strong Force upon the Mind, where the Eye is suppos'd to view the very Persons in the real Circumstances of History. What then will add to this Imagination? Why, the Personners to be as Blameless as human Nature will allow. I remember a virtuous Actress, or one reputed so, repeating two Lines in King Lear, at her Exit in the third Act,

Arm'd in my Virgin Innocence I'll fly, My Royal Father to relieve, or die,

Receive a Plaudit from the Audience, more as a Reward for her reputable Character, than, perhaps, her acting claim'd; when a different Actress in the same Part, more sam'd for her Stage Performance than the other, at the Words Virgin Innocence, has created a Horselaugh (no Resection on the Audience, since a Theatrical Term) and the Scene of generous Pity and Compassion at the Close, turn'd to Ridicule. Here the Audience are disconcerted,

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and the Reality of the Subject before them, loses much of its Force, with the Imagination debilitated, if not turn'd another Way. On the other Hand, indeed, if a Person who acts Jago, suspected to wear a Heart that way inclin'd, he appears stronger in that Character, and meets with an Applause that condemns him. We may find by these Examples, Virtue is of some use upon the Stage, and would be more so, if more practic'd. To give Instructions to an Actor, is a very difficult Task; for if much is wanting, it is not worth while to give any. A rough Diamond may be polish'd, but few Pebbles are worth cutting. After many Requisites for the Stage, bad Action will even cause a good Figure to appear awkward, and tho' there may be Rules for Action, yet Nature is the best Teacher; and if an Actor of good Understanding is truly possess'd with his Character, the true Action will involuntarily occur. I remember Mrs. Porter, whom Nature had been niggard in Voice, and Face, so great in many Parts, as Lady Macbeth, Alicia in Jane Shore, Hermione in the Distrest Mother, and many Parts of the Kind, that her just Action, Eloquence of Look and Gesture, mov'd Astonishment! and yet I have heard her declare she left the Action to the Poslession of the Sentiments in the Part she perform'd. I have known some tolerable Actors, as to Countenance and Elocution, that have mortify'd both, by the badness of Action, more especially the proper Use of their Hands, hade

had they worn each in a Scarf, they had been much more tolerable, as it is the most expresfive Part in the Action of the Body, so as Shakespear says, like an ill sheath'd Knife, it will most burt its Master. I think Quintilian fays, all the Parts of the Body affift the Speaker, but the Hands speak without a Tongue, supplicate, threaten, call, dismiss, provoke, shew every Passion of the Soul. The Hands are the general Language of Mankind, and we need no Grammar but Nature to understand it. So by their aukward Use upon the Stage, we may turn the Serious into Ridicule. Mr. Booth would often regret the want of Opportunity for an Actor to continue in a graceful Attitude, If me which Nicolini the Italian Singer was fo ma- I thin sterly familiar with, between the Retornels of a Ther Song, and other Occasions: yet when Mr. anoth Booth had the least Opportunity, he shew'd he the R only wanted it. I remember in the 5th A& of medy Othello, while he is listening to Emilia's speak- for b ing to Desdemona after she is suppos'd to be hearte strangled; He suited his Attitude and Coun- ment, tenance to the Circumstances of the Scene, that in Di I have not Art to describe, but the treble re- ty, w peated Applauses of the Audience, while he was Ione filent, spoke such high Approbation, that Miss Santlow (afterwards Mrs. Booth) us'd to fay, Caufe the thought the Audience were pleas'd poor Defdemona was strangled out of the way.

Of all the various Passions of Grief, a manly Comp Sorrow is the most difficult to express. And of lence, all the Actors I have ever yet feen, I must be might

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pardon'd if Igive the Preference to Mr. Wilks. No Heart, that was capable of being touch'd, but must have simpathis'd at his Manner of speaking one Line in the Orphan to Monimia in the Fifth Act.

My fatal Love, alas! has ruin'd thee!

And yet I have heard it spoke when it has given me no more concern, than if a Voice had pierced my Ear with

Kettles or Pots to mend! Old Brass to mend!

If moving the Passions is a great Art in Acting, I think Mr. Wilks was Master of that Art. There was no avoiding feeling bis Distress in another Line, when he perform'd the Part of the Royal Merchant in the Beggars Bush, a Comedy of Fietcher's. The Character is noted for beneficent Charity; and when his slinty-hearted Creditors had just press'd him for Payment, Clause his old Beadsman (tho' his Father in Disguise) comes as if to beg his usual Charity, when the Merchant replies with such a Tone that sinks into the Soul.

Cause, I pray thee leave me, for by my Troth, I have nothing now to give thee.

Comparison is the true Touchstone of Excellence, and brighten'd Brass by a false Light, might be taken for Gold, if not try'd. In the 4th Act of Macbeth, when he is told by Lenox of the Loss of his Wife and Children, his Mixture of Sorrow and manly Grief at---

He has no Children! Butcher if he had, The thought of them would sure have stir'd Remorse!

drew Tears from almost every Eye, when if he had blubber'd like a School-boy whipt, the touching Scene would have rais'd Laughter, in the Place of Grief. And yet some particular People will not allow Mr. Wilks's Excellence to stand in Tragedy. If indeed he had attempted the Parts of Cato, Lear, Macheth, Henry the VIIIth, Melantius, and a countless Catalogue of others in the same Class, I might have join'd in their Opinion; but while there is a Juba, an Edgar, Macduff, Buckingham and Amintor, in the same Plays, I don't desire to see a bettet Performer in that cast of Playing than Mr. Wilks in Hamlet he pleas'd all the Audience, and the best Judges laugh'd at his Parts in Comedy, I can't conceive they have shed more Tears fince his much lamented Death, at any of the above-mentioned Plays. remember a few Years ago a Dispute a rose between two Theatrical Gentlemen upon this Stage, concerning the Propriety of particular Speech; the one to enforce his Argument told the other, he never heard it spoke otherwise on the English Stage. Pho, reply'd the other Disputant, that was the old way of Acting!

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Acting! A truly great Actor that stood by, reply'd; Learn the old way first, and when you are perfect, then begin a new one if you can find it out: Art may invent Fashions in our Dress, but Nature is the same as the Habits of the Turks, which they have never yet alter'd. The Cloaths of the first Ottoman Prince is the Model of the Emperor that now reigns, and as the divine Pope paints the unalterable Goddess,

Unerring Nature, still divinely Bright,
One clear, unchang'd, and universal Light;
Life, Force, and Beauty, must to all impart,
At once, the Source, and End, and Test of Art.

I have known many Actors, with excellent Voices, fo I have often known common Ballad Singers in the Streets, with strong Lungs and Voices, but for want of a Manner with Judgment, murder an excellent Song, and yet extort Praise from their Auditors. A Sow-gelder's Horn will pierce the Ear, and alarm all the Dogs in the Parish; but I believe most People would rather hear a Trumpet. The Voice like an Instrument of Music, must be put in Tune, and if managed by a skilful Actor, whose Mind feels the Passions, will send out the proper Tone, when a Bungler in Music does but harshly grate upon the Ear. But who is ignorant of this? If this is the Disease of the Stage, where is the Remedy? It must certainly be in the Hands of the Manager, tho' no very easy Task. The Circumstances of a Theatre

Theatre very often oblige the Directors, to thrust Persons in Characters too weak to support the Weight of them. Vanity is blended in most human Compositions, and the Stage is seldom free from it; therefore when an Actor is once in Possession of a Part (Male or Female) they think it a very great Hardship to give it up to a better Performer. There are a much larger Number of common Soldiers in an Army than commanding Officers, and we have some few Instances of a Soldier rifing to Preferment by Merit, whilst others grow grey with a Musket upon their Shoulders, and yet at some time or other, a Soldier may do the Duty of a Corporal, if he is indisposed, or out of the way, but that Exigence does not give him a Title to the Post. I remember an Actor was taken into the Theatre in Drury-Lane, for playing the Part of Cafar Borgia in a private Play; and when Mr. Booth was studying the Part, he thought it the greatest Oppression (as he call'd it) that could be thrown upon him. Nay, after Mr. Booth had perform'd the Part with universal Applause several successive Nights, this Person faid, nay bound it with an Oath, that Booth did not know bow to speak a single Line. Yet this Person was a Man of Sense and Learning; but there are more Requisites to make a finish'd Actor; therefore as they do not always judge candidly for themselves, it is requifite they should have one of unbiass'd and superior Knowledge to judge for them. When fuch Actors abovementioned take Parts, as they

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thrust themselves in for their Benefits, as is too often the Case (and I think ought not to be allow'd) proves as Shakespear says,

Bellowing his Passion, till he break the Spring, And his vack'd Voice, jar to the Audience.

There are too many Performers of both Sexes, that are fond of chusing Capital Parts for their Benefits, that sit upon them

Like a Giant's Robe npon a dwarfish Thief.

And at the same time, excuse themselves from Rehearsals (that should prepare them to act with some Decency at least) to cultivate their Interest, and when they come to perform at Night, only take Shame to themselves, tho' they oft disconcert others, and may truly say

Like a dull Actor, now I have forgot
My Part, and stop ev'n to a full Disgrace.
That's villianous, and shews a most pitiful Ambition in the Fool that uses it.

SHAK.

The noble Gift of Playing well, is not given to all that Play; yet as in building of Houses, there must be provided many Hands, even to the carrying the Mortar, a Mortar-carrier must be had as well as the rest of the Hands in the Work, all are not equal to every Part in the Building, no more than every Actor is sit for every

every Part. If they attempt to wade out their Depths, they are in great danger drowning, and as out Immortal Poet writes,

As in a Theatre the Eyes of Men After a well grac'd Actor leaves the Stage, Are idly bent on him that enters next, Will think his Prattle to be tedious.

Yet I have known many Persons belonging to reply Theatre, not eminent in any superior Part, n was ver offend, through their private Characters Mr. Life. A modest Behaviour is commendable was every Station, but much more observed in Pe him fons of a public Profession, where the Eyes Cook Thousands are upon them. Confidence, Price Brot and Vanity, will draw down Concempt and R our dicule from Superiors, with difregard from a bave

Of all the Causes which conspire to blind Man's erring Judgment, and misguide the Min Pop, What the weak Heart, with strongest Biass rule told Is Pride, the never-failing Vice of Fools. Por time

Humility, Affability, and good Nature, w them claim Regard from all Ranks; and if any Stair Peop are thrown upon the Profession, such Qualific own' tions will wipe them off. Yet I think there a them no Spots but what they themselves throw up House on it. We are apt even in strange Compai I have to out with some Theatrical Quotation, the Raph feldom fails of declaring what Bufiness we fol a sma low. What need a Taylor talk of his Yar better

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and Sheers, a Smith of his Forge, or a Brewer f his Grains? Let the Buskin and Sock be left in the Theatre. I know an eminent Actor intited to Dine in a mixt Company of both Sexes of Condition; when the Dinner seem'd a little redious before it made its Entrance, a Gentleman, one of the invited, starts up, and cry'd, Zounds, Mr. ----, give us the Ghost in Hamlet by way of Grace! The Master of the House reply'd, there was no Meat he could give him was worth one Speech, besides he did not invite Mr. ---- to pay for his Dinner that way. It was only in Retaliation for the Supper he gave him the Night before on the Stage, which no Cook but himself could dress such a Dish of black Broth (meaning Othello). So by your Rule of ourtesie, if I had invited Fausan, I should have desired him to Dance the Bustoon before Dinner. This was the heigth of Civility to one, and a sufficient Rebuke to the other. The Pop, for he was no less, to plead his Excuse told the Company, he had been many times with several Actors, who took as much Pleasure to speak Speeches as he was to hear them, and he did not doubt but they were i People of great Judgment; for they generally a own'd other Performers did not act so well as a themselves. Yes, reply'd the Master of the House, Self-praise is always to be believed, yet I have known a Sign-Painter, criticize upon h Raphael. Wit will be often entertaining, but a small Portion of one's own, (if we had it) is better than a Cart-load of other Peoples; yet

Quotations from the Drama, may shew some Judgment, when properly apply'd, and nor too often. The Author of a Comedy call'd, The Play's the Plot, thems the Stroling Players not

improperly by their Style. of was mountained

Vice in every Shape, with Folly expos'd daily to their View, that Performers on the Stage should have any Faults, or at least Art enough to disguise them so well, that sew should find them out. To hide the Passions Nature has sown in the Seeds of the Human Race will prevent their Growth, and in time destroy them. May we not learn Virtue and avoid Vice, by the instructive Lessons of the Drama; What premeditated Murderer would not seel Compunction, or perhaps Repentance at the Speech of Torrismond to the Queen in the Spanish Fryar, when she has given Commission to the Murder of the good King Sanchio.

Think, timely think, on the last dreadful Day!
How will you tremble there to stand expos'd
And foremost in the Rank of guilty Ghosts
That must be doom'd for Murder! think on Murder!
That Troop is plac'd apart from common Crimes,
The damn'd themselves start wide, and shun that
Band

As far more black, and more forlorn than they.

The Queen's Answer.
'Iis terrible! it shakes! it staggers me!
I knew this Truth, but I repell'd the Thought.
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Sure there is none but fears a future State, And when the most obdurate swear they do not, Their trembling Hearts belye their boafting Tongue.

We may find by this last Speech, the former had its desired Effect, since the Queen repented her impious Intentions.

In Rule a Wife, we have another, upon the crying Sin of Adultery, which I shall set down

as another Memento.

The Duke of Modena tries all his Arts to debauch Margarita the Wife of Leon, a Woman of a vicious Inclination, and confented to marry Leon merely as a Tool, that she might indulge her Passions, but by the Spirit and Conduct of her Husband was reclaim'd. When the Duke by the Appointment of the worthy Leon, permits their meeting, after a ridiculous Fright from a Drunkard in the Cellar, which the Duke takes for a Spirit, he cries,

O! I am most miserable!

Margarita the Wife answers,

You are indeed!

And like a foolish Thing, have made yourself so.

Could not your own Discretion tell ye Sir, When I was marry'd I was none of yours?

Tour Eyes were then commanded to look off me,

And I now stand in a Circle and secure.

Mark me but this, and then, Sir, be most miserable,

Tis Sacriledge to violate a Wedlock,

Tou rob two Temples, make yourself twice guilty, You ruin her's, and spot her noble Husband's.

We might go through the facred Decalogue with the Affistance of those Flowers in the spa-

cious Fields of Poetry.

" The Stage, (fays the Female Spectator) by " its Institution, is the School of Virtue, and " the Scourge of Vice, and when either of the " noble Purposes is deseated, it is no wonder that Persons of true Sense and Honour chuse " to absent themselves, and oblige their Fami-" lies to do so too." So reasonable an Entertainment as the Drama in its Purity, must be in some sort a promoter to Virtue, therefore every Manager of a Theatre should make it his Study to exhibit no other Pieces but what aim to that End, and by degrees throw off the loofer Drama, and constitute in its Place those that the wifest and most virtuous, need not be asham'd to partake of the innocent Amusement I do not pretend to fet up for a Monitor, bu every Stage Performer would find his Account in reforming the Stage, as well as themselves I do not mean this Admonition to any parti cular Theatre, but all in general, at Home and Abroad, for our Plantations in America have been voluntarily visited by some Itincrants, 74 maica in particular. I had an Account from Gentleman who was posses'd of a large Estat in the Island, that a Company in the Yea 1733, came there, and clear'd a large fum Money, where they might have made mode rate Fortunes, if they had not been too bu with the Growth of the Country. They re ceiv'd 370 Piffoles the first Night to the By

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ears Opera, but within the Space of two Months they bury'd their 3d Polly, and two of their Men. The Gentlemen of the Island for fome time took their Turns upon the Stage to keep up the Diversion; but this did not hold long, for in two Months more, there were but one old Man, a Boy, and a Woman of the Company left, the rest died either with the Country Distemper (f), or the common Beverage of the Place, the noble Spirit of Rum-Punch, which is generally fatal to new Comers. The shatter'd Remains, with upwards of 2000 Pistoles in Bank, embark'd for Carolina to join. another Company at Charles-Town, but were cast away in the Voyage. Had the Company been more blest with the Virtue of Sobriety, &c. they might perhaps have liv'd to carry

(f) The Country Distempers are the Dry Gripes and Tenesmus, which generally ends in a Sanguinary Flux, most new Comers for want of a proper Regimen fall into it. The dry Gripes brings a final Diffolution in two Days, if no Remedy keeps him back. The other Dif-temper indeed is flower in its Execution, and Cure. Sir-Hans. Sloane tells us, the Badness of the Water contributed to all these Distempers, which is brackish near the Sea Coasts. But swallowing large Draughts of Rum-Punch, with the fatal Dew that falls in the Night, when the Body is carelesly exposed, heated with Drinking, is the chief Cause. Place any Woolen Garment expos'd to the noxious Vapours of the Night, and it will imbibe double its Weight of Dew before Sun rife. These that escape the Seasoning as they term it, seldom feel the fatal Effects of it afterwards. This is more dangerous on the Sea-Coasts of the Island, the mid Parts e much more Salubrious both as to Air and Water.

D 3.

home the Liberality of those generous Islanders. Even the Wicked have some regard to Virtue, are often aw'd by Persons that are reputed ot wear that amiable Character. Persons on the Stage, which is too liable to Infults, escape them there, unless, as in a Croud of Quarrellers, where a Looker-on, may meet with an accidental Stroke. But these Theatrical Squabbles are too often ungenerous from the Audience, or I should say from a small Part of the Audience; for a Dozen when they are pleas'd to take it into their Heads, shall disturb the whole, and disconcert the best Actors in the World. Is not this a gross Affront upon the rest? What right have I to rob my Neighbour of his Money and Satisfaction? He pays the Price to be entertain'd for two or three Hours, and perhaps would be as well contented with a well acted Play, as a Dinner. Now, if I should come to you, Sir, be you who you will, while you are fat down to your Meal at a Tavern, turn the Drawers down Stairs, throw your Provision about, prevent your eating your Dinner with any Satisfaction, I should think you a very good natur'd Gentleman, if you only thrust me out of your Room, because I should imagine, I deserv'd worse Treatment.

I remember, above twenty Yearspast, I was one of the Audience, at a new Play; before me sat a Sea-Officer, with whom I had some Acquaintance; on each Hand of him, a Couple of Sparks both prepar'd with their offensive Instruments, vulgarly term'd Cat-calls, which they

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were often tuning before the Play began. The Officer did not take any notice of them, till the Curtain drew up. But when they continued their Sow-gelders Music (as he unpolitely call'd it) he beg'd they would not prevent his hearing the Actors, tho' they might not care whether they heard or no; but they took little notice of his civil Request, which he repeated again and again, to no purpose. But at last one of them condescended to tell him, if he did not like it, be might let it alone. Why realh, reply'd the Sailor, I do not like it, and would have you let your Noise alone; I have paid my Money to see and hear the Play, and your ridiculous Noise not only hinders me, but a great many other People that are here, I believe with the same Design; now if you prevent us, you rob us of our Money, and our Time, therefore I intreat you, as you look like Gentlemen, to behave as such. One of them seem'd mollified, and put his Whistle in his Pocket, but the other was incorrigible. The blunt Tar made him one Speech more. Sir, said he, I advise you once more to follow the Example of this Gentleman, and put up your Pipe. But the Piper meer'd in his Face, and clap'd his troublesome Instrument to his Mouth, with Cheeks swell'd out like a Trumpeter, to give it a redoubled, and louder Noise, but like the broken Crow of a Cock in a Fright, the Squeak was stopt in the Middle by a Blow from the Officer, which he gave him with so strong a Will, that his Child's Trumpet was struck through his Cheek, and

and his Companion led him out to a Surgeon, so that we had more Room, and less Noise; and not one that saw or heard the Assair, but what were well pleas'd with his Treatment, and notwithstanding his great Blustering, he never thought it worth his while to call upon the Officer, tho' he knew where to find him. It is certainly a Mark of Cowardice to insult in public Company, or strike a Man who has his Hands bound, and yet I have known a poor Actor, pelted by Puppies, that would run away at the Sight of a Stage Foil, that has neither Edge or Point.

As Cheats, to play with those still aim.
That do not understand the Game,
So Cowards never use their Might,
But against those that must not fight. Hud.

Actors in France meet with Respect (I mean if they will endeavour to deserve it, which in my Opinion they may easily do) and are acceptable in the Company of Rank and Figure in that polite Nation, and tho' the Clergy scrupled to give Moliere (t) the Rites of the Church at his Death, yet Lewis the XIVth of ten convers'd with him in his Closet, as well as in Public.

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Come 17th Arch hum' inform with would ons. fired reach ply'd Scrupi four b there . Lewis hind by th man i told 1 be bad Dram trwice dies Write

Miser

⁽t) Moliere, the great Comic Poet of France, was eletem'd an excellent Actor. He died in performing the Part of the Hypochondriac in a Comedy of his own Writing, call'd Le Malade Imaginare (which is Part of a Comedy

I shall not say much more on this Subject, and it may be I have said too much already. For I am convinced, Nel sub sole novum, no not even in Fashions, for what we receive for new, are only the old ones taking their Course over again. The Stage is the Epitome of the great World, as Bolicau has said long ago.

La monde a mon avis est comme une Grand Theatre, &c.

Comedy in English call'd the Mother-in Law;) On the 17th of February 1679, in his grand Climacterick. The Archbishop of Paris would not allow his Body to be inhum'd in confecrated Ground, which the King being informed of, fent for the Archbishop, and expostulated with him, but he was an obstinate Churchman, and would not willingly condescend to his Majesty's Persuafions. The King finding him unwilling to comply, defired to know how many Feet deep the Holy Ground reach'd? The Bishop reply'd, about eight. Well, reply'd the King, I find there is no getting the better of your Scruples, therefore let his Grave be dug twelve Feet, that's four below your consecrated Ground, and let them bury him there. The Archbishop was obliged to comply, for Lewis the XIVth would be obey'd. Moliere left behind him Thirty-two Dramatic Pieces, which are held by the French in the highest Esteem. A French Gentleman in giving me his Opinion of this excellent Author, told me Moliere compos'd 37 Pieces for the Stage, and tho' be had left the World twice that Number of Years, all the Dramatic Writers of the French Nation had not produced truice as many Comedies equal to his. Most of his Comedies have given a Foundation to our English Dramatic Writers, but none have met with more Success than the Miser, and the Mock-Doctor, by Mr. Fielding. The

The World, in my Opinion, is a Stage,
Where in deceiving others, all engage:
Hence the discerning Eye can often scan,
The Player widly diff'ring from the Man:
The Blockhead prating from another's Book;
The Scholar apes, with supercilious Look;
And the sty Knave, by putting Virtue on
Deceives the Virtuous till they are undone.

'Tis very possible Bolieau might have Shake. Spear in view, in these Lines from that of Antonio's Speech in the first Act of the Merchant of Venice;

I hold this World but as a World Gratiano, A Stage, where every Man must play his Part, &c.

The French have borrowed from us, as well as we have from them. Le Comte de Essex, is not only plann'd upon Banks's Earl of Essex, but has many Speeches for several Pages together translated. The best modern Tragic Poet France has produced since Corneille, and Racine, (Monsieur (u) Voltaire) has in Oedipus sollow'd

our

(u) This noted Author about twenty Years past, refided in London. His Acquaintance with the Laureat brought him frequently to the Theatre, where (he confess'd) he improved in the English Orthography more in a Week than he should otherwise have done by labour'd Study in a Month. I surnish'd him every Evening with the Play of the Night, which he took with him into the Orchestre (his accustomed Seat) in four or five Months, he not only convers'd in Elegant English, but wrote it

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our English Play of that Name, and ends his third Act with a verbal Translation from Nat

To you just Gods I make my last Appeal, Or clear my Virtues, or my Crimes reveal, &c.

His Zaire looks after Othello in its Jealousy, and all the rest of his Plays seem to be of Eng-

Wh Extraction.

Now let us leave Greece, Rome, France, Britain, and the rest of the World, and retire to this Kingdom where no Snake in the Grass will rise to bite the unwary Traveller, no Blind-worm or

with exact Propriety. In time, he wore off the Prejudice he first conceiv'd at the Catastrophe of our English Tragedy, the Custom of killing upon the Stage never having been introduc'd on the French Theater, till the Lara of this Author, which he plann'd from Shake pear's Othello. The last Speech of Ofmin the Emperor (after he has flab'd Zara) which he ends by killing himself, is to the same purpose with Othello's, and the same Sentiments. His Attempt answer'd his wish, for Zuire in Paris had above fifty successive crowded Audiences. The French open'd their Senses to the true Fire of our English Drama, where they discover'd the Spirit of Liberty, and for the first time, shew'd that Monarchs had no Right from Heaven to enflave their Subjects, and that God-like Liberty was a Gift from Power Almighty. The Freedom of his Pen gave Disgust, to People in Power, and their Resentment occasion'd his Banishment from Paris. Shortly after he made himself a voluntary Exile, where his Wit gains him many Admirers, and his good Sense and Wisdom links them in the Bands of Friendship.

Adder

Adder to his us into Fears, Viper, or Toad to molest our Eyes, or noisome Spider to spread her Venom, which, according to some of the antient Irish Bards, were banish'd the Island many Ages before St. Patrick (w). id clear my Virtues, or un Couner reveal &cc.

(w) The Irish History informs us, that Prince Gadela (I think of the Milefian Race) in his Travels, visite Pharoah, King of Egypt, fell in Love with Scota the King's Daughter, and marry'd her. This Gadelas, of Gadel (for the Royal Records of Tarab call him by both Names as I am informed) in Egypt was Stung by a Serpent as he lay a fleep, and was heal'd by the Pro phet Moses. The Irish is thus elegantly translated by native Bard.

The histing Serpent, eager for his Proy. Ascends the Couch, where sleeping Gadel lay: In winding Mazes there himself he roll'd And leap'd upon him with a dreadful Fold, And Shook his forked Tongue, and then around His Neck be twifts, and gave a deadly Wound. The fubtle Poilon, Spreads thro' every Vein; No Art, no Juice of Herbs can ease the Pain! Till Moses, with his never failing Wand Touch'd the rany Wound, which heal'd at his Command

When Gadelus, with his Wife Stota (from this Princel Ireland was first call'd Scota) and his Followers, wen leaving Egypt to fettle fome new Collony, the following Prophecy was declared by Moses, translated by the same elegant Hand.

The Holy Prophet was inspir'd, to fee Into Events of dark Futurity. And faid, for thee young Prince has Heaven in fore, Bleffings, that Mortals ne'er enjoy'd before : For wherefoe'er the Royal Line shall come, Fruitful shall be their Land, and safe their Home,

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This Kingdom of Ireland, is one of the last in Europe where establish'd Theatres were erected; yet I am assur'd one of the first, whose Bards, or Poets have celebrated in Verse, the illustrious Actions of their Monarchs, nor any Nation in the World, where Poetry, and Poets were in such high Esteem. Every antient and noble Family had one in their Houshold, and their Kings their Poet Laureats, as we have in England, but long, long before the English invaded Ireland. The Poets had their Seats in their great assembled Triennial Councils, which you may find by the following Lines translated from the original Irish by the same Hand.

Once in three Years, the great Convention sat, And for the public Happiness debate.

No poisonous Snake, or Serpent shall deface
The Beauty of thy Fields, or taint thy Grass.
No noisome Reptile, with invenom'd Teeth,
Shall ever swell that Land, or be the Cause of Death.
But Innocence and Arts shall stourish there
And Learning in its lovely Shapes appear;
The Poets there shall in their Songs proclaim
Thy glorious Acts, and never dying Name.

Our English Historians mention the Bards of Antient Britain, but we cannot find any of their Productions extant; when we are affur'd there are many Irish Historians and Poets still to be found in Ireland, as well as Ingland (more especially in the Library of the Duke of Chandos) preserved even from the Depredations of the Danes, Destroyers that were utter Enemies to Science and Learning.

E

The King was feated on a Royal Throne, And on his Face, maj stic Greatness shone. A Monarch for hereic Deeds design'a, (For noble Acts, become a noble Mind:) Around him, summon'd by his strict Command, The Peers, the Priests, and Commons of the Land The Bards, or POETS, are indulg'd a Place, And Men of Learning the Assembly grace, Here Love, and Union every Look confess'd, And Foy and Friendship beat in ev'ry Breast. Justice, by nothing bias'd, or inclin'd, Is deaf to Pity, to Temptation blind; For here, with stern, and steddy Rule she sways, And flagrant Crimes, with certain Vengeance pop Tho' just, yet so indulgently severe, Like Heav'n, she pities those she cannot spare.

A few Lines more of the same Author, and same Translator, will tell you the Poet Law reat's Business at Court, for he was one of the ten Officers that attended the Kings of Ireland

A Poet to applaud, or boldly blame, And justly to give Infamy or Fame: For without him the freshest Laurels fade, And Vice, to dark Oblivion is betray'd.

By these Lines we may gather that their Poet were their Historians, and it may be suppose if they had thought of the Drama, we might have had some elegant Tragedies handed down to us. But to proceed.

Mr. Ogilby the Master of the Revels in this

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Kingdom (who had it from proper Authority) inform'd Mr. Ashbury, that Plays had been often acted in the Cattle of Dublin when Blount, Lord Mountjoy, was Lord Lieutenant here in the latter End of the Reign of Queen Elizabeth. And Mr. Ashbury saw a Bill for Wax Tapers, dated the 7th Day of September 1601 (Queen Elizabeth's Birth-Day) for the Play of (y) Gorboduc done at the Castle, one and twenty Shillings and two Groats. But it is to be supposed they were Genclemen of the Court that were the Actors on this Occasion.

I cannot find any establish'd Theatre in Dublin till the Year 1635, when the Earl of Strafford was Lord Lieutenant of this Kingdom, in the tenth Year of the Reign of King Charles the First, John Ogilby, Esq. then Master of the Revels, under the Title of Historiographer to his Majesty, and Master of the Revels in the

Honourable Thomas Sackville, Lord Buckburst, afterwards created Earl of Dorset in the first Year of King James the First's Reign. This Dramatic Piece was accounted the best of its Kind at the time it was wrote; it was first publish'd under the Title of Ferrex and Porrex in 1582, and 1590 reprinted under the Title of Gorboduc. This was a favourite Play of Queen Elizabeth's, as may be suppos'd by her seeing it twice acted; First, by the Gentlemen of the Inner-Temple, and afterwards by the Children of her Majesty's Revels. Mr. Spence, Professor of Poetry in the University of Oxford, has reprinted this Play about nine Years ago, and dedicated to the Earl of Middlesex, Son to his Grace the Duke of Dorset, descended from this Author.

Kingdom of Ireland, and I believe the fit but n that wore the last Title. This Theatre, wa built by his Directions in Warberg-street, when the Company continued to act, till the unhappy Rebellion broke out in the Year 1641. The Theatre was then shut up, by Order of the Lords Justices, fign'd William Parsons, and John Borlace. We do not find any mention of a Theatre in Dublin, till the Year after the Restoration 1661, which was built on the Spot where the Theatre now stands in Orange-street commonly call'd Smock-Alley; how it came by the last Name, may be easily guess'd.

We find in the Year 1662, Pompey, a Traged acted at the Theatre in Dublin, translated from the French of Corneille, it is wrote in Verse by Mrs. Catharine Phillips (the fam'd Orinda term'd by her Cotemporary Poets the English Sipho. This Lady wrote another Play call'd Horace, taken from the same French Author

(a) Henry Rurnel, Esq; a Gentleman of Ireland, wrott a Play call'd Landgartha, a Tragi-Comedy, acted at the New Theatre in Dublin 1641, with very great Applaul (fo fays the Title) but there are no Actors Names print ed in the Drama. The Prologue was spoke by an Ama zon arm'd with a Battle-Ax to bespeak the Favour of the Audience The Plot is taken from the Danish History of Saxo Gramaticus. This Play was the last that wa perform'd on the Theatre in Warberg-freet before the Rebellion broke out, which was discover'd by Mr. Own O Connolly but the Night before the Execution, which prevented the City of Dublin being feiz'd on the 22do October 1641, as intended, but it was too late to give Notice to the rest of the Kingdom, which felt the fata Effect of the Rebellion.

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but neither of them play'd in England, till after her Death, which fell out in the Year 1664, in the 31st Year of her Age, of the Small Pox. From this we may gather that she resided in Ireland, fince both her Plays were acted in this Kingdom fome Years before they were per-

form'd in England.

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The Theatre in Smock-Alley was fo badly built, that in the Year 1671, some Part of it fell down, when two were kill'd and feveral forely maim'd. We can give little Account of the Theatre here from this Time till after the Revolution; all that can be given will be noted in the Life of Joseph Ashbury, Esq; Playing was discontinued during the Troubles between King William and James the Second, but when quiet Peace was relfor'd, the Theatre open'd again with Othello, Moor of Vence. The Part of Othello, by Mr. Wilks (see more of this in the Memoirs of that excellent Player). This Play was acted by Officers meftly about the Cattle, Mr. Ashbury Jago only, for the Com-pany was not form'd till three Months after, when they began again with Othello, which was on March 23, 1691-2, the Day of proclaiming the End of the Irilb War. The Company play'd on with Success many Years, and I find by the Cast of Sir George Etheridge's three: Comedies, there has not been a better in all its Branches fince, which I shall set down in proper Order that the Reader may judge for himself. The Cast of these three Plays I had a E 3 from

54 A General HISTORY

from the late well receiv'd Comedian, Thomas Griffith, Esq;

The Comical Revenge; or, Love in a Tul

Lord Bevil	1	Mr Schoolding	
Lord Beaufort	0.0	Mr Buckley	
Colonel Bruce		Mr Booth	
Louis		Mr Keen	
Sir Frederick Frolick	h	Mr Wilks	
Dufoy	by	Mr Bowen	
Sir Nicholas Cully		Mr Norris	
Wheedle		Mr Estcourt	
Palmer		Mr Trefusis	

Graciana Aurelia	1	Mrs Knightly Mrs Alhbury
Mrs Rich Lætitia	by	Mrs Hook Mrs Harrison
Mrs Grace		Mrs Martin
Jenny		Mrs Schoolding

She Wou'd if She Cou'd.

Sir Oliver Cockwood Sir Joslin Jolly Mr Courtal Mr Freeman Mr Rakehell Thomas	by	Mr Norris Mr Estcourt Mr Wilks Mr Booth Mr Griffith Mr Trefusis
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Lady

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Grof

Lady Cockwood Ariana		Mrs Smith Mrs Schoolding
Gatty Mrs Sentry	by	Mrs Hook Mrs Athbury
Mrs Gazet Mrs Trinket		Mrs Harrison Mrs Martin

The Man of Mode; Or, Sir Fopling Flutter.

Mr Booth
Mr Estcourt
Mr Elliot
Mr Griffith
Mr Bowen
Mr Norris
Mr Trefusisa

Lady Townley Loveit		Mrs Smith Mrs Knightly
Belinda	2-6	Mrs Schoolding
Emilia Lady Woodvil	by	Mrs Elliot Mrs Martin
Harriet		Mrs Ashbury
Pert		Mrs Hook
Bufy		Mrs Harrison
Orange-Woman		Mr Cross

Here we may see Messieurs Ashbury, Wilks, Booth, Keen, Estcourt, Norris, Grissith, Bowen, Cross, and Trejusis on one Stage at the same Time

Time in Dublin, most of them eminently great in their different Way of Acting. For the Women, I know little of any but Mrs. Albbury; yet I have been inform'd by Mr. Wilks that Mrs. Knightly, Mrs. Hook, and Mrs. Smill were very good Actresses in their different Parts Mrs. Ashbury is taken notice of in the Memoin of her Husband. I will put down the Cast of three Plays more in the Year 1715, when I was first in this Kingdom, and shall begin with

Timon of Athens; or, the Man Hater

Timon Mr Tho Elrington Alcibiades Mr Evans Mr Athbury † Apemantus Mr Fr. Elrington Nicias Mr Thurmond Phæax Æ ius Mr Trefulis + Cleon Mr Quin by Mr Hall Isidore Mr Daugharty (a) Thrafil'us Mr Leigh Demetrius Poet Mr Griffith Painter Mr Oates Mr Bowman Teweller Mr Hallam Musician

Those with this Mark + were of the former of pany.

(a) Mr Daugharty was found dead, suppos'd by by a Fall down the Stairs of a Cellar; while others

gine Bill, found (b) polite numer that S three gedy. wood p derick] with N Tom Th Frederi the Ope Subfifta Writing Novels 1 Dramati

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Evandra I		Mrs Thurmond
Malissa		Mrs Wilkins
	by	Mrs Haywood (b)
Thais		Miss Wilson
Phrinia		Miss Schoolding (c)

TAMERLANE.

Tamerlane 1	1	Mr Ashbury
Bajazet	by	Mr Tho. Elrington
Axalla		Mr Leigh

gine he was murder'd by a Watchman with his Watch-Bill, by a Cut in his Skull, but the Murderer was never found out.

(b) Mrs, Haywood has made herself Eminent to the polite World by her Writings; she is still alive. Her numerous Novels, will be ever esteem'd by Lovers of that Sort of Amusement. She is likewise Authoress of three Dramatic Pieces. 1st, The Fair Captive, a Tra-2d, & Wife to be Let, a Comedy Mrs. Haywood perform'd the Capital Part in this Play. 3d, Frederick Duke of Brunswick, a Tragedy. She also joyn'd with Mr. Hatchet, in making Songs to Mr. Fielding's Tom Thumb which were compos'd by the ingenious Mr. Brederick Lampe, and perform'd often with the Title of the Opera of Operas. As the Pen is her chief Means of Subfishance, the World may find many Books of her Writing, tho' none have met with more Success than her Novels more particularly her Love in Excess, &c. Her Dramatic Works have all died in their first visiting the World, being exhibited in very fickly Seasons for Poetry. Mr. Pope has taken her for his Goddess of Dulness in his Dunciad, but she need not blush in such good Company.

(c Miss Schoolding, was marry'd to Monsieur Moreau

celebrated Stage Dancer in this Kingdom.

Moneses

Arpafia h. Mrs Thurmond	Moneses Prince of Tanais Omar Haly Stratocles Dervise Mirvan Zama	by	Mr Evans Mr Quin (e) Mr Hall Mrs Fitzgerald (f) Mr Oates Mr F Elrington Mr Minns Mr Boman
- 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1		by	

The Committe; or, the Faithful Irishman

Colonel Careless	1	Mr Ashbury
Colonel Blunt		Mr Tho. Elrington
Lieutenant Story		Mr Evans
Mr Day		Mr F. Elrington
Abel		Mr Quin
Obadiah		Mr Trefusis
Teague	by	Mr Griffith
Ist Committee-man		Mr Hall
2d Committee-man		Mr Minns
3d Committee-man		Mr Bowman
Bookseller		Mr Hallam
Bailiff		Mr Kendall
11 5		

Mrs Day	- 1	Mrs Martin (g)
Arabella	. 1	Mrs Ashbury
Ruth	by	Mrs Thurmond
Mrs Chat		Miss Schoolding

(e) Mr. Quin was then a Youth.

(f) Mrs. Fitzgerald, whose Maden Name was Swall generally play'd the Part of a young man.

(g) Mrs. Martin was the Original Mrs. Peachum and

Diana Trapes in the Beggars Opera.

Di Fashi form' to th Meri beth. the B and f to his Lette Ihav Ladie find I fome they them have my; King, cers a us in of such 1 ihall of Ye may t little . have t 1635,

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Distinguished Characters in Bills, were not in Fashion, at the Time these Plays were perform'd; they were printed in Order according to the Drama as they stood, not regarding the Merit of the Actor. As for Example in Macbeth, Duncan King of Scotland appear'd first in the Bill, tho' acted by an infiguificant Person, and so every other Actor appear'd according to his Dramatic Dignity, all of the same siz'd Letter. But latterly, I can affure my Readers, I have found it a difficult Task to please some Ladies as well as Gentlemen, because I could not find Letters large enough to please them; and some were so very fond of Elbow-room, that they would have shoved every Body out but themselves, as if one Person was to do all, and have the Merit of all, like Generals of an Army; fuch a Victory was gained by fuch a King, and fuch a Prince, while the other Officers and Soldiers are forgot. But as Trim tells us in the Funeral; or, Grief A-la-mode, 50,000 of such Rascals as these will make an Alexander. I shall leave this last Quarter of a Hundred of Years to the Memory of others, that I may the fooner come to the Conclusion of my little History, and fall upon the Memoirs. have told you the first Theatre was built in 1635, and the old Smock-Alley House in 1661, and now I shall proceed to the rest, as they stand at present.

In the Year 1732, a Theatrical Booth was crected by Mrs. Violante an Italian Lady, celebrated, for Strength and Agility, a Qualifica-

tion that does not render the Fair-Sex the leaf more amiable; the Strength of the Limbs which these Sort of Undertakers expose, in m Opinion, is shockingly indecent, but hers were masculinely indelicate, and were of a Piece wit the Features of her Face. I am informed th shewing her Limbs did not meet with the Su cess in this Kingdom, as she had found in he elder Sifter, England; that Lady's Childre delight in such Entertainments : Bull-baiting Boxing, Bear-Garden and Prize-fighting wil draw to them all Ranks of People, from the Peer to the Pedlar: Our late English Gladian Mr. Figg of Cutting-flashing Memory, mad much private Emolument, by his public Va lour, more especially in Linnen (h).

(h) Mr. Figg informed me once, that he had m bought a Shirt for more than twenty Years, but had fol some Dozens It was his Method, when he fought his Amphitheatre (his Stage bearing that superbe Title he sent round to a select Number of his Scholars to bo row a Shirt for the enfuing Combat, and feldom fail of half a Dozen of superfine Holland, from prime Pupils (most of the young Nobility and Gent made it Part of their Education to march under his wa like Banner.) This Champion was generally Conquero tho' his Shirt feldom fail'd of gaining a Cut from Enemy, and sometimes his Flesh, tho' I think he nere receiv'd any dangerous Wound. Most of his Schollan were at every Battle, and were fure to exult at the great Master's Victories, every Person supposing he the Wounds their Shirt received. Mr Figg took Opportunity to inform his Lenders of Linnen, of Chasms their Shirt received, with a Promise to sen

Mr. Mr. Dir with

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But to Madamoiselle Violante. She finding her Tumbling tiresome, sell into Playing, and Pantomime (another Disgrace to the Drama) Mr. Parrington, Mr. John Morris, and I think Mr. Beamsly, Miss Woffington, Miss Mackay (now Mrs. Mitchel) and many others came under her Directions, and play'd several Dramatic Pieces with Grotesque Entertainments, till stop'd by the Lord Mayor of the City of Dublin, Mrs. Violante, having no Sanction, or proper Authority to exhibit such Entertainments. The (h) Place is put to another Use.

F

them home. But said the ingenious, courageous Figg, I feldom received any other Answer, than Damn you, keep it. I shall not enter into the Merits of this Method in procuring Linnen, but if it was a Fraud, (as he told me) he was never found Guilty, for as Hudibrass says,

For those that meddle with his Tools, Will cut their Fingers, if they're Fools.

(h) It is now an Hospital for indigent Lying in Women, which is a generous, virtuous, and humane Charity, worthy the Imitation of every civilized Nation. The Director, and Inventor of this useful Institution, ought to be mentioned with great Respect. How many Subjects have been lost for want of such a noble Charity? The Hospital was opened in March 1745, and by the First of November 1747, there were 514 Poor Women safely delivered of 281 Boys, and 241 Girls, 13 Women bearing Twins. The eminent Dr. Mosse (the first Promoter of this Charitable Work, giving Attendance without Fee of Reward.) I wish Iberia's Elder Sister would follow the Example. 'Tis true there are such in China, but not under such Regulation; the Women there, are not receiv'd

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I shall take Leave of Violante, and her Possiures, and give it as my own Opinion, that I think such Diversions are below the Dignity of the Stage, or Humanity. Where can be the Satisfaction when Death and Danger attends it. I have the Fate of Lady Isabella (i) ever present to my Memory at the mentioning of such dangerous Entertainmen's I should have told my Reader, that Mrs. Violante had let her

Booth

receiv'd, till the Pangs of Child-Birth attack them, according to Mendez Pinto, and several Mothers with their Infants perish before they can be conveyed to the Hospital. In Paris there is one of this Kind, but the Women after the Month, if able, are obliged to attend those that I ye In, and cannot be free of the Place till their Turn comes on, which must be one Month at least, for as I am informed they are Nurses to each other. Rome that has Hospitals almost without Number, has none such, tho' they have one for repenting Courtezans. Altho' the Hospitals in Amsterdam maintain 20,000 Souls of both Sexes, yet I cannot find one that is ap-

propriated to this Use.

(i) The Lady Isabella, was born in Italy, sprung from a noble Family in the City of Florence. She was put into a Nunnery at twelve Years of Age in order to take the Veil: but a Posture master unluckily came to that City, gained her Affections and found Means to carry her off, and marry'd her, instructed her in his unfeemly dangerous Employment, (if we may call it so and brought her to England, where Lady Isabella was greatly admired for her Postures, and Feats of Activity. The last, and satal Time of her Performance, she was eight wonths gone with Child, but the covetous Hubband loved Money so well (as it is reported) that he would not allow her the necessary Repose required in her Condition, so that in one of her Dances on a stack Rops.

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Booth to Mr. Luke Sparks, Mr. John Barrington, Miss Mackay (now Mrs. Mitchel) for three Pounds per Week: The three mentioned Perfons being all very young, fell desperately in Love with the Dramatic Poets, and were resolved to marry them, with their Poetical Fortune, that is, without a Rag to cover their Nakedness, or rather nothing but Rags, for their Scenes had shewed their best Days. However Cloaths were borrowed, some from Friends, and some to be paid for, and they began with a Comedy of Farqubar's, call'd the Inconstant, or the Way to Win bim; the three chief Parts being performed by the three adventrous Undertakers, viz.

Young Mirabel
Duretete
Bifarre

Mr Sparks
Mr Barrington
Mifs Mackay

Mr. Sparks (as having played before, in a Country Company) was the Manager. The Play was performed much better than was expected, and their Company soon became more numerous, being join'd by others that look'd more to Prosit, than Pleasure; for these three

the fell, on the Stage, where the Mother and Infant newly born with the Force of the Fall, expired in a Moment, fatal Catastrophe! in the twenty-first Year of her Age. This was the running Account of the poor Lady Isabella, after her Death, whose End was much lamented, for notwithstanding her disreputable Employment, she was esteemed as a Woman of strict Virtue.

F 2

Lovers

Lovers of the Drama could play Heroes and Heroines without eating. Love for the Sublim was enough for them. However, other People did not relish this Camelion Diet, and hunger'd after something more substantial, therefore resolved upon Benefits, and gave the find to Miss Mackay, in order to break the Ice The Fop's Fortune was the Play, and she then being a young promising Actress, several Ladies of the first Rank, espous'd her Cause and brought upwards of forty Pounds to her Benefit They might well fay with the Herald in the Rebear [al,

They had not seen so much the Lord knows when

The Success of this Benefit, alarmed the Old Smock-Alley House, who applying to the Lord Mayor, he sent Orders to forbid their Acting and it was with much Difficulty they had leave to play one more, which was Woman's a Riddle to a good House,

And that the last.

This was the Spring from whence Ransford. freet arose out of the Power of the Lord Mayor of Dublin.

Ransford-freet Theatre was built, and opened for the first Time, under a Licence granted by the Right Honourable the Earl of Meath (k)

being

(k) I saw a Licence granted by that worthy Noble

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Sir Val Tat For Ben

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being Part of his Liberties. The first Play hat was performed there, was a Comedy call'd

LOVE for LOVE.

The Company being under the Directions of Mr. Husband)

Mr Moore (1) Sir Sampson Mr Husband Valentine Mr Ravenscrost (m)
Mr Bourne (n)
Mr Sparks Tattle Forelight Ben Mr Daniel Trapland Mr Roch Teremy Mrs Ravenscroft (0) Angelica by Mrs Smith (p)
Mrs Mackay (q)
Mis Barnes (r) Mrs Forefight M's Frail Miss Prue Mrs Talent (1) Nurfe.

man to the late Mr. Thomas Walker, Comedian, for forty Pounds per Annum, which Sum was meant to be given to the Poor in the Earl of Meath's Liberty: A Pious Example!

- (1) Since dead.
- (m) Since dead.
- (n) Now in England.
- (o) Dead.
- (p) Dead.
- (q) Now Mrs Mitchel.
- (r) Now Mrs. Martin.
- (f) Lives at Corke.

I never saw this Theatre, but have been inform'd it was a very neat compact Building, capable of containing a hundred Pounds at common Prices, which they never raised, but at Benefits.

The Company performed here above a Year with tolerable Success, sometimes Neip and sometime Spring Tides. But when Henry the Eighth with the pompous Coronation was exhibited at the Theatre in Aungier street, they were almost forsaken, good Sense with Show, for once prevailed, which is not always the Case.

As Poverty is the Mother of Invention, all the Wit of the Company went to work, and at last produced a Mock Coronation, with less Expence than a Lady's Tail at Aungier-street Theatre. It was called the Beggars Coronation (and not unworthy that Title) in the Play of the Royal Merchant; or, the Beggars Bush, with the tollowing Prologue on the solemn Occasion, whered in by this Preamble in Print:

APROLOGUE spoke at Ransford-street Play-House, on the Revival of the Royal Merchant; or, the Beggars Bush, which was afted with the Mock Coronation, on the Playing King Henry the VIIIth and Coronation in Aungier-street Play-House.

WELL! by this Time, your Eyes bave ach'd
with gazing
On (oronations, Masks and Sights, no less a-

mazing!

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Here, then you come, unwilling to be pleas'd
Longer than just your dazzled Sight is eas'd:
The Sun, 'tis true, will dim the strongest Eye,
And Darkness only can new Force subtly—
Tet you must own, that had no Show been there,
Tou'd been content to kill an Evening here.
The Coronation made so great a Noise,
Had there been none, Harry had miss'd your Voice,
Bustoon—Jack pudding—Jobson—Hob conspir'd

In vain, to make the Burlesque King admir'd; He Play'd it, tho', some say with wondrous Art! His Belly—shok, and—that was all the Part.

Tet. Faith 'tis odd—But we surprize you more Than Harry's Hoh! or Wolsey's envy'd Store.

Here honest Clause, shall gain a Beggar's Crown,

Tho' Tyrants threaten, and proud Churchmen frown!

Each willing Subject his small Tribute brings, Abborring Slavery, yet adoring Kings:

Clause! tho' a Beggar, 'midst his Rags, is Free,

Henry's a Slave, to Tyrants great as he:

How does their Splendor, mock their wretched Fate? They mourn in Pomp, and starve in pageant tate!

Like petty Kings, who Rome's Subjection own, To feed its Pride, they hunger on a Throne.

If any here with indigested Rage
Will speak malignly of our sporting Stage,
As if in Ridicule of Rites so known
Sacred to Britain's Fame, and George's Crown,
We thus our Mock'ry of State pursue,
Let others our Design with Candour view,

And

And own, if any Difrespect appears,
'I is them we mock, be then the Censure theirs.

As the World is fond of Novelty (and this Mock Coronation appearing new) the Stream of Succeis flowed upon them with a rapid Torrent, swelled their Pockets till they overflowed their Banks, and watered the Fields of manys Publican! Debts were cleared, and every single Person might Fearless look at the Dial on the Tholsel.

Their Success went even beyond their Hopes and Aungier-street suffered short Allowance (at they say at Sea) because the Current was turn's another Way. Yet I find by this Success all do

not think alike.

King Henry the Eighth with the Coronation in the utmost Magnificence, was performed in the Year of his present Majesty's Accession to the Throne, at the Theatre-Royal in Drury-Lane, London. The Success there was beyond the Bounds of Expectation. It was even added to every Play, as a Pantomime, &c. and exhibited that one Season 75 Times.

The Theatre in Lincoln's-Inn Fields, got up a Mock Coronation as a Burlesque upon that in Drury-Lane; but the Audience took a different Turn to that in Ransford-street; for the poor mock Peers and Magistrates were pelted off the Stage, in the utmost Contempt, and all their

Study and Labour came to nothing.

However, this Mock Coronation filled Ran ford-freet Theatre, seventeen succeeding Night

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Dear

But as Mountain Rivers soon overflow, they as soon sink, and rest in their natural Bed again; Ransford street was too sar out of the way, therefore the Company after three Years Occupation, for sook it. However I shall subjoyn a Couple of Poetical Pieces of Poetry occasioned by the above Prologue. Wits are a Tribelike sews, and one Production begets another. As every Line of Battle Ship has its own Chaplain, so every Theatre have their own Poets, and sometimes like Ragotin in Scarron may be sound in itinerant Troops. The opponent Theatre produced one spoke by Mrs. Bellamy in Boy's Cloaths, at a Time when an Epidemic Cold had reigned greatly in Town.

Dear Ladies! may I perish, but I am proud
To find you all recover'd, and so loud
Not one sore Throat amongst you, now remains
Of that vile Cold of which the Town complains;
And Faith! you'll answer for me I'm sincere,
When I profess I'm glad to see you here!

I found a Female Habit would not do
And therefore try'd a Pair of Breeches too:
A spruce young Blade well made with such Address
Among you Belles, may speak with some Success—
And I, who am a Woman—to my Cost,
Know by myself, what please the Ladies most—
In vain we strive our Merit here to show
For ev'ry Night, to Ransford-street you go
Where painted Scenes and tinsill'd taudry Dress
Are only splendid Signs of Emptyness.

But

But this is Scandal, for all Dublin knows That Play-house deals, not over much in Cloaths.

Two Venders of the same Commodity, will be a little too apt to depreciate each others Goods, therefore the Poet drew his Pen in their Defence, and surpished forth the following Prologue spoke by Miss Mackay in the Character of Lady Townly, in the Provok'd Husband.

As some poor 'Squire to Country Quarters sent,
His Credit gone, and all his Money spent;
A Swarm of Duns, each Morn attend his Door,
Crying out Money! Faith we're very poor.
Why ay! the 'Squire replies, but pray have
Patience,

Six Months Arrears comes with my next Acquittance.

Just so I've told my Duns this many a Day, They'd all have Money when I got my Play. (t) The other House, we thank their honest Care, Have to their Cost, engag'd the good Lord Mayor

To send us, as they thought—the Lord knows where!

Yet we'll forgive them, if they keep their Word, But that is more than they can yet afford, 'Iis true alas! we're scant in Cloaths, while they Abound in more—than they can ever pay—

(t) This Play was for Miss Mackay's Benefit.

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ders & Gene Th the v friou The then tect l Thea ted w fuper to th have I bel Ridot tentic may don. ner, my

(w) Smock

Our

Our House is new—thanks to our Benefactors(u)
Nor do we envy those ensav'd Detractors
They may get one, but Lord knows where get
Actors (w).

We may see this last Bard did not take the least Advantage of his Antagonist, their Lines were exactly even, and eighteen Thrusts given on each Side, and therefore neither could claim the Conquest, tho' like Battles in Flanders each Side claim'd the Victory, and each General put on the Wreath of Conqueror.

The Theatre in Aungier-street, was built by the voluntary Subscription of many of the Illufrious Nobility and Gentry of the Kingdom. The first Stone was laid by the Duke of Dorset, then Lord Lieutenant, but I think the Architect had more View to the Magnificent, than Theatrical: The Audience Part is ornamented with rich Embellishment, that gives it a Superbe Countenance, but no Disparagement to the Architect in other Buildings, this might have been more convenient with less Cost. But I believe the Contriver had an Eye more to Ridottos, than the Drama, if so, indeed his Intentions were answered, for in that Shape it may vie with that in the Hay-market in London. Thrusting my own Opinion in this Manner, might have the Air of Presumption, if my Employment and Observation had not

taken

⁽w) Old Smock-Alley, was then in a ruinous Condition.
(w) Aungier fireet was after built for the Company in Smock Alley.

taken up full thirty Years of my Time: In a ther Buildings, I would not pretend to give my Judgment on a Pidgeon-House, or a Centry Box, or give Directions in erecting a thatched Cabin, or a Turnpike.

Aungier-street Theatre opened March the 9th, 1733-4, with the Comedy of the Recruit

ing Officer, the Parts acted as follows.

Captain Plume Justice Ballance Captain Brazen Worthy Kite Bullock 1st Recruit 2d Recruit	by	Mr J. Elrington Mr Layfield Mr R. Elrington Mr Watfon Mr Vanderbank Mr F. Elrington(x) Mr Reed (y) Mr Butler (z)
Silvia Melinda Lucy Rofe	by	Mrs Bellamy Mrs Wrightson Mrs Reynolds Mrs Moreau

These were the main Body of the Theatrice Army in its first March, tho' several Auxillaries joyn'd them afterwards.

The Theatre in Smock-Alley(a) was built by a voluntary Subscription. The Architect has

confidered

(x) Since dead.

(y) Now in his Majesty's Navy.

(z) Died in England

(2) The proper Name is Orange fireet, but it took the Appellation of Smock-Alley from Mother Bungy of man

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putab its old Spot v considered the Building more for the real Intention of the Proprietors, I mean for Prosit: The Cavea, or that Part where the Audience sit, is much more convenient, than that of Aungier-street, and will contain a Fifth Part more in Number than the latter, altho' it does not appear so to the Eye. On the Contrary, the Stage is more cramp'd for want of Room, which might have been otherwise at the first

building.

When I came first from England, in the Year 1741, I brought over an experienc'd Machinest, who alter'd the Stage, after the Manner of the Theatres in France and England, and formed a Machine to move the Scenes regularly all together; but it is since laid aside, as well as the Flies above, which were made as convenient as the Theatre would admit. However the present Manager has form'd it as Regular and Convenient as the Spot would allow of; decorated it with all the Elegance of the Theatres abroad, with proper Scenery and Habits, that her elder Sisters in England need not blush at the Figure she makes.

mous Memory, and was in her Days, a Sink of Sin; but a Man being found murder'd in these Bottomless Pits of Wickedness, the Sheds were pulled down by the Populace, the unclean Vermin were banish'd, the Place purged of its Infamy, handsome Dwellings now show their Faces in a modest Garb, and entertain modest, and reputable Inhabitants, and therefore I think ought to lose its old stained Name. But if Tyburn were removed the Spot would be call'd Tyburn still.

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74 A General HISTORY

This new Theatre opened with a Comedy called Love makes a Man; or, the Fop's Fortune,

The Parts played as follows.

Don Antonio Don Charino Carlos Don Lewis Don Duart Clody Governor Sancho	by	Mr Dash Mr Bourne Mr Ward Mr Wetherilt Mr Cashel Mr Sparks Mr Redman Mr Barrington
Elvira Lovisa Angelina	by	Miss Boucher Mrs Ward Miss Barnes (b)

But so eager were they to open (or to get Money) that they began to play, before the back Part of the House was tyl'd in, which the Town knowing, they had not half an Audience the first Night; but mended leisurely by Degrees, where we shall leave them on the mending Hand, and walk to

CAPEL-STREET.

This Theatre was built, like an aggrieved People in the State of Rebellion; their Forces raised in a Hurry neither well cloathed, armed, or paid, their Fortifications so slightly thrown up.

(b) Now Martin.

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that did not promise a long Desence, tho' they had a Veteran at their Head, that might have taught them Discipline, had he taken proper Pains with his raw Soldiers, or rather indeed, had they been more capable of being taught, but this hasty Building was erected in the great Cause of Liberty!

The Love of Liberty with Life is given, And Life itself's th' inferior Gift of Heaven.

This Company open'd under the Sanction of the Lord Mayor of Dublin, and called them-felves the City Company of Comedians. Their first Play was Shakespear's Merchant of Venice.

Duke Morochius Antonio Bassanio Gratiano Lorenzo Shylock Tubal Launcelot	by	Mr Rivers Mr Brouden Mr Townsend Mr Marshal Mr Hall Mr Corry Mr Wright Mr Bourne Mr Morgan
Portia Nerissa Jessica	ьу	Mrs Brouden Mrs Phillips Miss Lewis

I shall leave the further Mention of this Theatre to the Memoirs of the worthy Projector of it, Harlequin Phillips, and end with its Neighbour,

PUNCHE'S THEATRE.

O! Happy Manager! whose Servants never Disoblige, or Contradict his Will! no clamouring for Parts, or Pay! no Envy reigns a mong them! no Sycophants to corrupt his Ears with Falshoods, or cringing Flatterers to tickle his Vices, or swell his Pride and Vanity. But all obey him without Self-Interest, or ever trouble themselves whether they are naked or cloath'd; or ever repine at the Success of each others Performance, or like the Spaniards (c)

(c) A Spanish Bishop writes thus of the Conquest of America. "The first Conquerors of this large new "World gave out, that there were mighty Giants and warlike Amazons, all of them a Race of Cannibals that fed upon human Flesh, making War on each of ther for that Purpose. But these Reports were spread to cover the Inhumanity of the Spaniards, who putto Death with extream Tortures above Six Millions of innocent, naked, harmless Indians. Pretending it was in the Service of Heaven to rob, starve, and mur-

" ved their own Avarice was the Motive, when Milli" ons were put to Death a thousand Ways, because
they could not, or would not discover their hidden
" Wealth.

Thus it too often falls out among ourselves, when a poor Wretch is half laden with Injuries, they make up

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lay Faults on the Indians to cover their own Cruelty. Mr. Punche's Theatre has been built and occupy'd by these decent, and well behaved Performers several Years. It goes by the Name of the first Founder, STRETCH, as the Cossee-Houses in London still go by the Names of Toms, Whites, and Wills, tho' the Names of their present Masters, may be Jack, Sam, or Ned. However it intimates the first, were Eminent in their Stations, and it expresses Modesty in the Survivors, in owning it, by continuing their Names, rather than their own.

Thus has this opulent City of Dublin every Innocent Diversion, that may unbend the Mind, equal to any City of Europe, leaving the Italian Opera out, which can neither produce Mirth, or Sorrow, Pity or Compassion. Yet here is Music in Persection, converted to a better Use than in Britain, which produce a double Pleasure—the Charms of Harmony and the Means to relieve the Poor.

I have been in most Parts of the World in my Youth, and in every Place of Note I have touch'd at (as the Sailors term it) have found the Natives of this Kingdom in Places of Trust and Power, venerated, and esteemed by all. I

the other half Burden with Falshoods, and very humanly throw on a Weight that intirely finks him.

78 A General HISTORY

shall therefore conclude with two Lines of that celebrated French Author Mons. Voltaire (d).

Peuple malbeureux doux genereux, et vaillant, En tous lieux Exiles, mais par tout Triumphant.

"Ill-fated Race! brave! generous, and true,
"Tho' Exiles in each Clime, through all subdue.

(d) I have mentioned this Author in another Part of the Work, as an Exile, but have learn'd fince, that his Banishment is repealed, and he is made Historiographs to the French King.

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MEMOIRS of the Principal Performers on the STAGE.

Joseph Ashbury, Efq;

London, the Year 1638, of an antient Family. His Father marry'd a near Relation of that great Scholar and Soldier, Sir Walter Raleigh, who was first Gentleman to that Duke of Buckingham, that was kill'd by Lieutenant Felton in the Reign of King Charles the First. The Gentleman I am about to give an Account of, was sent very young to (e) Eaton-School, near Windsor, where he received a genteel Education, being very well instructed in Classical Learning. After the Death of his Father, his Friends procur'd him a Pair of Co-

⁽e) The School of Eaton was Founded by that unformate King Henry the Sixth, Eminent to a Degree for producing Men of great Learning. 'Tis seated on the delightful River of Thames in Buckinghamshire, overagainst Windsor in Berkshire; it is call'd Eaton-College. The Chapel is a handsome Gothic Pile, with an Organ and Quire. This Place is ranked as the first Free-School in the King's Dominions. It seems by Art and Nature form'd for Study, its shady Walks, Public or Private, large Gardens, Orchards, Groves, and the limpid River are natural Calls for Learning.

lours in the Army under the Duke of Ormond, which was the first Time of his coming into this Kingdom, in the last Year of Oliver Cromwel's Administration.

Mr. Ashbury was one of the Number of Officers that seiz'd the Castle of Dublin, when Governor Jones was made Prisoner, and secur'd in Behalf of King Charles II. He was made Lieutenant of Foot of a Company granted by that Monarch to the City of Dublin, in the Year 1660, and 1662, the Duke of Ormond, the then Lord Lieutenant, made him one of the Gentlemen of his Retinue, and Deputy-Master of the Revelounder John Ogilby, Esq; some time after.

In the Year 1682, at the Death of the Master of the Revels, through Mr. Ashbury's Interest with the Duke of Ormond, he was made Patentee, and Master of the Revels in this Kingdom. His first Wife was Sister to an eminent Actor of that Time (Mr. Richards) by whom he had two Children, who died in their Infancy, and the Mother of them being a very infirm Woman, was not long after the Death of her second Child before she left the World.

Mr. Ashbury continued a Widower many Years, till fixing his Eyes upon Miss Darling, a blooming young Gentlewoman, Daughter to the Reverend Mr. Darling, Dean of Emly. By this Lady he had two Sons, the elder Mr. Boyle Ashbury, Lieutenant in Brigadier Bor's Regiment, and unfortunately kill'd in a Duel at Shigoe (where he was then on Duty) June the 9th, 1725. The last of the Male Race

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Race (Mr. Richard Ashbury) is Deputy Athlone Pursivant, and an eminent Undertaker in Capelfreet (f). His only Daughter was marry'd to

Mr. Thomas Elrington.

Mr. Ashbury was not only the principal Actor in his Time, but the best Teacher of the Rudiments of that Science in the three Kingdoms. I speak not from my own Judgment, but that of many others, as Mr. Wilks, Mr. Booth, Mr. Keene, &c. To prove this, give me leave to insert a Letter from Mr. Wilks to Mr. Ashbury concerning Mr. William Wilks his Nephew(g).

Joseph Ashbury, Esq; Master of the Revels, Dublin.

Have no Pretence to ask a Favour of Mr. Ashbury, but that he has a thousand Times oblig'd me. I take the Liberty, therefore, to recommend the Bearer, my Nephew (h),

(f) The first Part of this Account, I gather'd from Mr Joseph Ashbury's own Mouth, when I was a young Man under his Directions in this K ngdom, about four Years before his Death, when he liv'd at the Bowling-Green House, Oxmantown, fince built upon; then, I believe the finest Spot of its Kind in the whole Universe.

(g) I was favour'd with this letter by Mr. Richard

Ashbury the Son.

(h) Mr. William Wilks, the Nephew mention'd in this Letter, came over here and play'd several Parts in the Old Smock-Alley Theatre; and tho' young and genteel, he was only the Shadow of his Uncle, and his Name befriended him more than his Abilities. He return'd to England, after a Year's Probation here, and

to you, for your Countenance, and Favour:
He was bred an Attorney, but is unhappily
fallen in Love with that fickle Mistress the
Stage, and no Arguments can disuade him
from it. I have refus'd to give him any Countenance, in hopes, that Time and Experience
might cure him: But since I find him determin'd to make an Attempt, some-where,
no one, I am sure, is able to give him so just
a Notion of the Business as Mr. Ashbury;
and, indeed, I am proud to own, that all the
Success I have met with both with you, and
in England, on the Stage, has been intirely
owing to the early Impressions I received from
You.

'If you find that my Nephew wants either Genius, or any other necessary Qualification, I beg, dear Sir, that you will freely tell him his Disabilities, and then it is possible, he may more easily be persuaded to return to his Friends, and Business, which I am inform'd he understands persectly well.

Before I had the Favour of yours, honeld for Trefusis (i) I believe, was near his Journey's

was enter'd one of the Company in Drury lane, at thirty Shillings a Week, and died before he had reach'd his Thirtieth Year, or a higher Sallary. He was a good Scholar, and had a tolerable Knack of Rhyming to his Phillis.

(i) Mr Joseph Trefusis was the original Trapland in Love for Love, and a well esteem'd low Comedian (a Theatrical Term to distinguish that Branch from the Genteel) and was famous for Dancing an aukward Country

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ney's End, and I had taken care to furnish him with what was necessary, for which I neitheir expect, or desire any Return, 'tis sufficient, that you esteem it a Kindness, and I wish it were in my Power to lay a more lasting Obligation upon Mr. Ashbury, or any of his Family. My most humble Service to the dearest Part of you---In plain Terms--your Wise--to Mr. Elrington and his Fanny--and pray believe, that I shall be ready on all Occasions, to show how much I am, dear Sir, your oblig'd and faithful humble Servant, London, Dec.

6, 1714.

ROBERT WILKS.

try Clown. He was an experienced Angler. As he was Fishing by the Liffy Side, some Friends of his were going in a Boat in order to embark for England. Jo feeing them, call'd to them to take him in that he might te them fafe on Board. He gave his Fishing-Rod to a Briend on Shore to take care of till his Return. But 70 it feems was prevail'd upon by his Companions to make the Journey to London with them, with his Fishing Cloaths upon his Back, not a second Shirt, and but Leven Shillings in his Pocket. His Companions left him at London, and Mr. Wilks found him gazing at the Dial in the Square of Covent Garden. He hardly knew him at first (as Mr Wilks told me) but by his particular Gait, which was beyond Imitation. When he ask'd him how he came there, and in that Pickle; Hum! ha! why faith Bobby, reply'd Jo, I only came from Dublin to fee what it was a Clock at Covent-Garden, However Mr. Wilks new cloath'd him, supply'd him with Money, and ent back, as mention'd in the above Letter, before he receiv'd Mr. Ashbury's Letter to supply him.

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When the Earl of Wharton was Lord Lie tenant, some needy Courtier try'd all his la terest to be made Master of the Revels; in much that Mr. Albbury was greatly alarm'da it, which was said to proceed from a Repor of his Death. Therefore in the 74th Year his Age, he embark'd for England to follid the Queen.

He arriv'd at Chefter, from whence he fer the following Letter to his Wife concerning the

Affair.

(k) Chefter, October 13, 1713.

My Dear,

THIS is only to let you know, that la fasely arrived at Chester, where I ha the good Fortune to meet with Sir John Stanley, who was well pleas'd to fee me. A ter I had told him the Cause of my Journes relating to my Patent, he bid me be affurd he would render me all the good Offices his Power, and was of the Opinion, it lay! the Will of the Dake of Shrewsbury our good · Lord Lieutenant, without giving our gracion Queen the least Trouble concerning it. In ' Morning I had the Honour of a Visit from . Mr. Kightly, and Sir Richard Levinze, who are of the same Opinion with Sir John, and hall both promised me their utmost Assistance

⁽k) I received this from the same Hand with the ther, · G000

Good Mr. Kightly tells me, he will put her Majesty in mind of her old Master (k), as he was pleas'd to call me. I am so well satisfy'd in the Assair, that I would return to thee on the first Opportunity, if I had not resolved to see my Sister, and my Son Tom Elrington's Father and Mother. Thou knowest it is troublesome to me to write, but to satisfie thee in thy longing Desire to hear from me, I take the Trouble with Pleasure. I remain thine for ever,

Joseph Ashbury.

' My Bleffing to all my dear Children.

Mr. Ashbury succeeded Mr. Darling as Steward of the King's-Inns, a Post of good Prosit. I had not the Pleasure of knowing this great Man but till the latter Part of his Life; yet notwithstanding his great Age, I have seen him perform several Parts with the utmost Satisfaction; and tho' at his Years it could not be expected the Fire of Youth and Vigour should blaze out, yet Truth and Nature might be seen in a just Light. His Person was of an advantageous Height, well proportion'd and manly, and notwithstanding his great Age, erect, a Countenance that demanded a reverential Awe, a full, and meaning Eye, pier-

⁽k) Mr. Ashbury taught the Queen, when she was Princess Anne, the Part of Semandra in Mithridates King of Pontus, which was acted at Court by Persons of the first Rank, in the Banquetting House, Whitehall, where Mr. Ashbury was Prompter, and conducted the Whole.

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cing, tho' not in its full Lustre, and yet I have feen him read Letters, and printed Books, without any Affistance from Art; a sweet founding manly Voice, without any Symptoms of his Age in his Speech. I have feen him acquit himself in the Part of Careless in the Committee fo well, that his Years never struck upon Remembrance. And his Person, Figure and Manner in Don Quixote were inimitable. The Use of a short Cloak in former Fashions on the Stage, seem'd habitual to him, and in Comedy he feem'd to wear it in Imagination, which otten produced Action tho' not ungraceful, particular and odd to many of the Audience, yet in Tragedy, those Actions were left off, and every Motion, manly, great and proper.

Mrs. Albbury even in her noon-tide Sun, had an amiable Person, a sweet, innocent, modelt, winning Countenance, and having so great a Master in the Art, was ever just in Speech and Action, without climbing to the Summit of Persection; yet I have seen her persorm one Part, that seem'd a finish'd Original, where all since have appear'd to me but excellent Copies (if I may use the Term) that is, Mrs. Pinchwise in Wycherly's Comedy of the Country

Wife.

Joseph Albbury, Esq; died July 24, 1720, in the 82d Year of his Age, retaining his Judgment to the last Moment of his Life. Mrs. Albbury survived him a few Years, bewailing his Loss till she followed him to the Grave. This great Man was Master of the Revels to Five Monarchs

Monarchs of England, viz. K. Charles II, K. James II, K. William, Q. Anne, and K. George the First. I shall lead him to his Grave, with the following Poem on his lamented Death.

As distant Thunder in a rouling Cloud First murmurs inwardly, then roars aloud; Till the dread Clap frights ev'ry mortal Ear, And strikes them with a just, and pannic Fear: Such was the sad distracted News which bore The Tydings to us --- Albury's no more! The Muses Speechless to his Shrine repair, Even Art, and Wit, stand silent Mourners there: Yet bolder Zeal will Bands of Duty break, And Gratitude has liberty to speak: True Passion too, can Inspiration bring! 'Iwas Grief first taught the Nightingale to sing --From bis, as from some Hero's awful Tomb, Even my dead Muse shall vital Warmth resume. When first in Learning's Orb bis Lustre blaz'd, The World look'd up, transported and amaz'd! His Words, as if inspir'd, Impression made, Ulysses' Skill without his Craft display'd: His Counsels ne'er were varnish'd o'er with Art, With Policy, he still did Truth impart Spoke Oracles, but always spoke his Heart. By Judgment's Compass, ev'ry Course he steer'd, And watch'd the Signals e'er the Storm appear'd. His Prudence o'er the Surges did prevail, With Ballast still proportion'd to his Sail---Precipitately ne'er assum'd a Trust, To promise, slow, but in Performance just !

By Grace instructed, and by Nature mild, Nor relish'd Life, but when he reconcil'd. His Life, and Aspect did just Patterns give, What Figures we should make, and how to Live.

Mr. ANTHONY ASTON, commonly call'd Tony.

HIS Person was bred an Attorney in England, but having a Smattering of Wit and Humour, he left the Study of the Law, for Parts on the Stage. He strain'd forth a Comedy which was acted on the Theatre in Smock-Alley, call'd Love in a Hurry, but with no Success. He play'd in all the Theatres in London, but never continued long in any; his Way of Living was peculiar to himself and Family, reforting to the principal Cities and Towns in England with his Medley as he call'd it, which confifted of some Capital Scenes of Humour out of the most celebrated Plays. His Company were generally compos'd of his own Family, himself, his Wife and Son, between every Scene, a Song or Dialogue of his own Compofition, fill'd up the Chinks of the slender Meals He pretended a Right to every Town he entered; and if a Company came to any Place where he exhibited his Compositions, he would use all his Art to evacuate the Place of these Interlopers as he called them. He was never out of his

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his Way; for if he met with a fightly House when he was Itinerant, he would foon find the Name, Title, and Circumstances of the Family, curry them over with his humorous Verse, and by that Means get something to bear his Charges to his next Station. His Finances, like those of Kingdoms, were sometimes at the Tide of Flood, and as often at low Ebb. In one, where his Stream had left the Channel dry, yet ready to launch out on a trading Voyage without a Cargo, or Provisions, he call'd up his Landlord, to whom there was something due, told him of his Losses in his present Voyage, and being fent for to another Place, desir'd he would lend him a small Sum upon his Wardrobe (which he shew'd him in a large Box) ten times the Value of the Debt owing, or the Sum borrow'd. The honest Landlord seeing a proper Security eafily comply'd, gave him the Sum demanded, lock'd up the Trunk, put the Key in his Pocket, and retir'd. But as no Vessel can make a Voyage without Sails and other proper Materials, he had contriv'd a false Bottom to this great Box, took out the Stuffing, and by Degrees, fent off his Wardrobe by his Emissaries, unperceiv'd. And that the Weight should not detect him, he fill'd up the Void with Cabbage-stalks, Bricks and Stones cloath'd in Rags to prevent moving, when the Vehicle was to be taken the next Morning into the Landlord's Custody. Every thing succeeded to his Wish, and away went Tong, but far wide of the Place he mentioned to mine Host. A Week H 3

Week was the stated Time of Redemption, which the Landlord saw elapse with infinite Sa. tisfaction (for he had a Bill of Sale of the Contents in the Trunk) he open'd it with great Pleasure; but when he saw the fine Lining! he was Motionless like a Statue carv'd by a bungling Hand. He had Recourse to Revenge. A Bailiff with proper Directions was fent to the Place mention'd, but if he had difcover'd the least Wit in his Anger, he might have thought Tony knew better than to tell him Truth. I only mention this little Story, to let the Reader know the Shifts the Itinerant Gentry are sometimes put to. For Tony when his Finances were in Order, and cur'd of the Consumption, honeftly paid him. I have had this Tale both from Tony and the Landlord, who then kept the Black-Boy Inn at Chelmsford in Essex.

where a Company of Show-men (as People oft call them) had got in before him, he presently declar'd War with them, and his general Conditions of Peace were, that they should act a Play for his Benefit, that he might leave the Siege, and march with his small Troop to some other Place. And as he was a Person of Humour, and a proper Assurance, he generally, like a Cat, skimm'd off the sat Cream, and left the lean Milk to those that stay'd behind. I believe he is Travelling still, and is as well known in every Town as the Post-Horse that carries the Mail. He shall make his Exit with the two sollowing Lines.

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If various Dealers the same Goods exhibit, They wish each other dangling on a Gibbet.

BARTON BOOTH, Efq;

THIS excellent Tragedian was Son to John Booth, Esq; of the County Palatine of Lancaster, a Branch of the Warrington Family. He was born in the Year 1681, in that County, but soon after his Birth his Father and Family removed to Westminster, and at that celebrated School the Son received his Education under the Correction (as he call'd it) of the great Dr. Busby, and Dr Knipe. He ininform'd me, the first Look he cast towards the Theatre, was from the Applaule he received in performing in the Andria of Terence in Latin at Westminster-School, which perverted his Thoughts from the Pulpit, for which his Father intended him. At Seventeen he was chose out for the University, and had Orders to prepare for his Journey, but his Inclinations prevented the Designs of his Friends

He first apply'd to Mr. Betterton, then to Mr. Smith, two celebrated Actors, but they decently refus'd him for sear of the Resentment of his Family; but this did not prevent his pursuing the Point in view, therefore he resolv'd for Ireland, and safely arriv'd in June 1698. His first Rudiments Mr. Ashbury taught him, and his first Appear-

ance

ance was in the Part of Oroonoko, where he acquitted himself so well to a crouded Audience. that Mr. Ashbury rewarded him with a Present of Five Guineas, which was the more acceptable as his last Shilling was reduced to Brass (as he inform'd me.) But an odd Accident fell out upon this Occasion. It being very warm Weather, in his last Scene of the Play, as he waited to go on, he inadvertantly wiped his Face, that when he enter'd he had the Appearance of a Chimney-Sweeper (his own Words). At his Entrance, he was surprized at the Variety of Noises he heard in the Audience (for he knew not what he had done) that a little confounded him, till he received an extraordinary Clap of Applause, whch fettled his Mind. The Play was defir'd for the next Night of Acting, when an Actres fitted a Crape to his Face with an Opening proper for the Mouth, and shap'd in form for the Nose; but in the first Scene, one Part of the Crape flip'd off, And Zounds! faid he, (he was a little apt to fwear) I look'd like a Magpie! When I came off they Lamblack'd me for the rest of the Night (1), that I was slead before it could be got off again.

He remain'd here near two Years, and in that time by Letters reconcil'd himself to his Friends in England, and return'd with great Theatrical Improvement, where he gradually stept to Perfection. I

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⁽¹⁾ The Composition for blackning the Face, are Ivory Black and Pomatum, which is with some Pains clean'd with fresh Butter.

on. In 1704, he marry'd the Daughter of Sir Wm. Barkham, Bart. an antient Family in the County of Norfolk, who died without Issue in the Pyrrhus in the Distrest Mother Year 1711. plac'd him in the Seat of Tragedy, and Cato a'd him there, and to reward his Merit, he was join'd in the Patent, tho' great Interest was made against him by the other Patentees; and to prevent his folliciting his Patrons at Court, then at Windsor, gave out Plays every Night, where Mr. Booth had a principal Part. Notwithstanding this Step, he had a Chariot and Six of a Nobleman's waiting for him at the End of every Play, that whipt him the twenty Miles in three Hours, and brought him back to the Business of the Theatre the next Night. He told me not one Nobleman in the Kingdom had so many Sets of Horses at Command as he had at that Time, having no less than eight. The first Set carrying him to Hounstow from London ten Miles, and the next Set ready waiting with another Chariot to carry him to Windfor.

He had a vast Fund of Understanding as well as good Nature, and a persuasive Elocution even in common Discourse, that would even compel you to believe him against your Judgment of Things. Notwithstanding his Exuberance of Fancy, he was untainted in his Morals. In his younger Years he admir'd none of the Heathen Deities so much as Jolly Bacchus, to him he was very devout, yet if he drank ever so deep it never marr'd his Study, or his Stomach. But immediately after his

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Marriage with Miss Santlow, whose wise Conduct, Beauty and winning Behaviour, in wrought upon him, that Home, and her Company were his chief Happiness. He intirely contemn'd the Folly of Drinking out of Season, and from one Extream fell, I think, into the other too suddenly, for his Appetite for Food had no Abatement. I have often known Miss Booth out of extream Tenderness to him, order the Table to be remov'd, for fear of over charging his Stomach.

His profound Learning was extraordinary, fince he left School at Seventeen, took to the Stage at Eighteen, and by his own Confession that the Business of the Stage joyn'd with his Devotion to Bacchus had taken up most of his Time since, yet I have seen him take a Classic, and render it in such elegant English, that no Translator would hardly excel. I will set down his Character from a Paper call'd the Prompter,

by Aaron Hill, Esq; whose Writings will be a

living Monument of his own Merit.

"Mr. Booth was a Man of a strong, clear,

and lively Imagination. His Conversation

was lively and instructive: He had the Ad
vantage of a finish'd Education to improve

and illustrate the bountiful Gifts of Nature.

Two Advantages distinguish'd him in the

strongest Light, from the rest of the Frater
nity. He had Learning to understand per
strongest what ever it was his Part to speak,

and Judgment to know how far it agreed, or

disagreed with his Character. Hence arose

a peculiar Grace, which was visible to every Spectator, tho' few were at the Pains of examining into the Cause of their Pleasure. He could soften, or slide over, with a kind of elegant Negligence, the Improprieties in a Part he acted, while on the Contrary, he would dwell with Energy upon the Beauties, as if he exerted a latent Spirit, which had been kept back for such an Occasion, that he might alarm, waken, and transport in those Places only, where the Dignity of his wn good Sense could be supported with that of his Author. A little Reflection upon this remarkable Quality, will teach us to account for that manifest Langour which has fometimes been observed in his Action, and which was generally, tho' I think falfely, imputed to the Indolence of his Temper. For the same Reason, tho' in the customary Round of his Business, he would condescend to some Parts in Comedy, he seldom ap-23 pear'd in any of them with much Advant age The Passions which he to his Character. found in Comedy, were not strong enough to excite his Fire; and what feem'd Want of Qualification, was only Absence of Impression. He had a Talent of discovering the Passions where they lay hid in some ce-" lebrated Parts by the injudicious Practice of other Actors; when he had discover'd, he foon grew able to express them: And his Secret for attaining this great Lesson of the Theatre, was an Adaption of his Looks to " his Voice, by which artful Imitation of Na. c ture, the Variations in the Sound of his "Words, gave Propriety to every Change in " his Countenance: So that it was Booth's " Excellence to be heard and feen the fame, whether as the pleas'd, the griev'd, the ni-" tying, the reproach ul, or the angry. Hi " Gesture, or, as it is commonly call'd his " Action, was but the result and necessary " Consequence of his Dominion over his Voice " and Countenance; for having by a Concurrence of two fuch Causes, impressed his Imae gination with such a Stamp and Spirit of " Passion, his Nerves obey'd the Impulse by a kind of natural Dependency, or relaxed " or braced fuccessively into all that fine Exor preffiveness with which he painted what he " spoke, without Restraint, or Affectation."

As a Proof of Mr. Booth's Learning, 1 am desired to insert the Latin Inscription wrote by him on the Death of Mr. Smith (m) the Aston.

with

(m) This Gentleman, Mr. Smith, was zealously attach'd to the Interest of King James the Second, and served in his Army as a Volunteer with two Servants. After the Abdication, Mr. Smith returned to the Theatre, by the Persuasion of many Friends, and the Desirt of the Town, who admired his Persormance. The sinst Character he chose to appear in, was that of Wilmore in the Rover, his original Part in that Comedy; but being informed that he should be maltreated on account of his Principles, he gave Orders for the Curtain to drop, if any Disturbance should come from the Audience. Accordingly, the Play began in the utmost Tranquility,

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with a short Account of him, as I receiv'd it from Mr. Benjamin Husband.

Scenicus eximius,
Regnante Carolo Secundo:
Bettertono Coætaneus & Amicus,
Nec non propemodum Æqualis:
Haud ignobile stirpe oriundus,
Nec Literarum rudis Humaniorum,
Rem Scenicam.
Per maltos Feliciter annos Administravit,

but when Mr. Smith entered in the First Act, the Storm began with the usual Noise upon such Occasions (an Uproar not unknown to all Frequenters of Theatres, and by Time mightily improved by a particular Set that delight in that agreeable Harmony, as pleasing to the Ear, as a Sow-gelder's Horn, that fets all the Village Curs to imitate the Sound) Mr. Smith gave the Signal, the Curtain drop'd, and the Audience dismis'd. Persuasions could prevail upon him to appear on the Stage again, till that great Poet Mr. Congreve had wrote his Comedy of Love for Love, which was in the Year 1695, more than three Years void from the above Ac-This celebrated Author prevailed upon several Persons of the First Rank to move Mr. Smith to appear in the Character of Scandal in that excellent Comedy; but he yielded more to the Persuasions of his sincere Friends, Mr. Betterton and Mrs. Barry, and accepted the Part, and his inimmitable Performance added one Grace to the Play. He took his Station in many Plays afterwards, for I think three Years. He died of a Cold occasion'd by a violent Pit of the Cramp; for when he was first seized, he threw himself out of Bed, and remain'd fo long before the Cramp left him (in that naked Condition) that a Cold fell upon his Lungs, a Fever enfued, and Death releas'd him in three Days after.

I

Justoque moderamine & morum suavitate,
Omniam intra Theatrum.
Observantiam extra Theatrum laudem,
Ubique benevolentiam & amorem, sibi conciliavit.

In English,

An excellent Actor
Flourished in the Reign of Charles the Second,
Betterton's Cotemporary and Friend,
And very near him in Merit:
Sprung from a genteel Family,
And no Stranger to Literature.
In the Management of the Theatre,
He acquitted himself many Years with deserved
Success,
And by a just Deportment, and Sweetness of
Temper
Gained the Respect of all within the Theatre,
The Applause of those without,
And every where claimed the Friendship
And Assection of Mankind.

I shall give a Couple of Songs as a Specimen of his Taste in English Poetry, among many that do not occur to my Memory. The Source of them both sprung from his growing Passion for the amiable Miss Santlow, before their Marriage.

The First SONG.

CAN then a Look create a Thought
Which Time can ne'er remove?

Yes,

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True Or Const U

From My.

Yes, foolish Heart, again thou'rt caught, Again thou bleed'st for Love.

She sees the Conquests of her Eyes,

Nor heals the Wounds she gave,

She smiles when e'er my Blushes rise,

And sighing shuns her Slave.

Then Swain, be bold! and still adore her, Still the flying Fair pursue. Love, and Friendship still implore her, Pleading Night and Day for you.

The Second S O N G.

I.

SWEET are the Charms of her I love, More fragrant than the Damask Rose; Soft as the Down of Turtle Dove, Gentle as Winds when Zephyr blows, Refreshing as descending Rains, On Sun-burnt Climes, and thirsty Plains.

II.

True, as the Needle to the Pole,
Or as the Dial to the Sun,
Constant, as gliding Waters roll
Whose swelling Tides obey the Moon,
From ev'ry other Charmer free
My Life, and Love, shall follow thee.

III.

The Lamb the flow'ry Thyme devours,
The Dam, the tender Kid pursues;
Sweet Philomel, in shady Bowers,
With verdant Spring, her Notes renews:
All follow what they most admire,
As I pursue my Soul's Desire.

IV.

Nature must change her beauteous Face, And vary as the Seasons rise, As Winter to the Spring gives Place, Summer th' Approach of Autumn slies; No Change on Love the Seasons bring, Love only knows perpetual Spring.

V.

Devouring Time, with stealing Pace
Makes losty Oaks, and Cedars bow;
And Marble Towers, and Gates of Brass
In his rude March he levels low:
But Time, destroying far and wide,
Love from the Soul can ne'er divide.

VI.

Death, only, with his cruel Dart
The gentle godhead can remove;
And drive him from the bleeding Heart:
To mingle with the Bleft above;
Where known to all his Kindred Train,
He finds a lasting rest from Pain.

VII. Love,

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VII.

Love, and his Sister fair, the Soul
Twin-born from Heav'n together came;
Love, will the Universe controul
When dying Seasons lose their Name:
Divine Abodes shall own his Power,
When Time, and Death, shall be no more.

Mr. W. BowEN.

I E was born in this Kingdom in the Year 1666, and play'd on the Irish Theatre several Years. He had a loud strong Voice, which gave him the Title of an Actor of Spirit: Through the Interest of the late Duke of Ormond, he got into the Revenue in London. He was Fiery to a Fault, and Paffionate to his Prejudice, which drew on his own Death, by the unwilling Hands of Mr. Quin. Mr. Bowens was too Tenacious, and could not brook being told that the late Ben Johnson excell'd in the Part of Jacamo in the Libertine. Tho' it was given against him by the whole Company. He: immediately parted, fent to Mr. Quin (in the Name of a Gentleman) to a neighbouring Tavern; when he enter'd, Bowen shut the Door,, clapt his Back against it, and drew his Sword. Mr. Quin, mildly expostulated with him, but all to no Purpose. He threaten'd to pin him to 1 3

the Wainscot if he did not draw that Moment which he did to defend his own Life, with an Intention to disarm him; but Bowen prest fo furiously upon him, that he receiv'd the Wound which occasion'd his Death three Days after. However, when the Loss of Blood had weak. ened his Rage, he confess'd his own Folly and Madness had justly drawn on his own Misfor. tune, and at the Trial Mr. Quin was honourably acquitted. Mr. Bowen had feveral Children by his Wife, and a Boy illegitimate, who tho' he bore his Name, had none of his Care, and therefore liv'd a dissolute Life, without the least Improvement from Education, and justly gain'd the Nick-name of Rugged and Tough. One Day a Clergyman in St. Clement-Danes (a Church in the Strand) was Catechifing the Children of the Parish, where Rugged and Tough thrust among the rest. Rugged's Dress was none of the cleanest, which the good Parson observing, call'd him the first to be examin'd. put the short Dialogue down just as I had it from an Ear Witness; since the Questions are short, as well with the Answers, they will not appear very tedious

Parson. What's your Name?

Rug. Rugged and Tough!
Parson. Who gave you that Name?

Rug. The Boys of our Alley, L---d d---m'em for't.

The good Parson was a little surpriz'd, no doubt, and order'd him to wait till the rest of the Children were examin'd, intending to polish Master

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bred him felf of first olans lane. Comfired way: The tons they inftred

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Master Rugged and Tough, but Tough not likeing to wait so long, stole off unperceiv'd. All I could learn of Mr. Rugged and Tough afterwards, that having a great Inclination to Travel, he contriv'd Means to do it, at the Charge of the Government.

Thus bad Beginning, to bad Ending tends, And Vice in Nature, Nature seldom mends.

Mr. JOHN BARRINGTON.

THIS Gentleman was born of a good Family in the County of Corke. He was bred to the Law, but his stronger Genius, led him to the Drama, where he has proved himfelf one of its favourite Children. I think his first Commencement in the Drama, was in Violante's Booth (as it was then call'd) in George'slane. He may be well esteem'd an excellent Comic Actor of infinite Humour, a much defir'd pleasing Companion (and what is not always to be met with) a Person of Sincerity. There is a very antient Family of the Barringtons in the County of Effex in England, where they shew a Record, that their Ancestor was instructed in the Christian Faith by the Preaching of St. Augustine the Monk, afterwards Bishop of Canterbury, and receiv'd Baptism in the River of Thames by that Saint, in the Year of Re-

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Redemption 597. This Account may probably be call'd a motley one, but what of that, a good Player (from the Poet) may instruct, and as an old Author writes,

A Verse may find him, who a Sermon flies, And turn Delight into a Sacrifice.

Mr. SPRANGER BARRY.

HIS Gentleman was born in Dub-He was marry'd very young, and consequently set forward in the World, perhaps with too little Confideration. A lively Spirit, and good Sense, are not always profperous, or meet with that Success equal to their Merit. Neither does the Employment of a Father always fit easy upon the Son. Bufiness is not Hereditary. One may gain a Fortune by the same Employment, that might be loft, by the Descendant. Our young Gentleman, by frequent Attendance at the Theatre turn'd his Genius to the Drama. Inclination and Fancy, are too good Instructors, and a Willingness to please is doing some part of the Work. A good Person, and an excellent Voice, are great Substantives for the Stage.

The first Part he performed in this Kingdom was Othello, the Moor of Venice, to the surprising Satisfaction of the general Audience, he seemed a finish'd Actor dropt from the Clouds.

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I hear that in *England*, he has gained the Summit of Perfection. I would fay more upon the Subject, but as he received the first Rudiments from me, I shall be silent, yet borrow a few Lines from the Poet, that may give a Remembrance of his Person.

Such Beauty as great Strength thinks no Disgrace, Smil'd in the manly Features of his Face: His tall strait Body amidst Thousands stood Like some fair Pine, the loftiest of the Wood.

I do not think I can give the Reader a greater Pleasure, upon this Occasion, than to insert the following Letter upon Mr. Barry's first Attempt on the Stage, which may serve for a general Instruction to all on the Theatre.

10 Mr. Spranger Barry, from a Friend in the Country.

AS I lately heard you were determin'd for the Stage, my Affection for your Person and Concern for your Missortunes, gave Occasion to some Reflections, which may possibly be of Use to you in this new Scene of Life. In the Time of Athenian Elegance, when Learning was in Taste, when Liberty was the Blessing of the Public, and the Parent of Arts; which Excellence alone found Honour, Capacity, Employment, and Merit, Rewards: The Stage grew suddenly from its Insancy to Maturity, and from being encouraged,

couraged, became itself the Encourager of those Talents and Geniuses, with which it was supply'd. It was there, that each Spec. tator was taught his particular Conduct, by feeing his own Representation in the general · Picture of Life, where the Lights were thrown alone upon Virtue, and the Shades upon Vice, where Great and Eminent of every Age were fet up for Imitation, where every noble, tender, and exalted Sentiment, was recorded, and daily inculcated; where Purity was invited, Obscenity exiled, and where the Heart was attached to Virtue, by affectingly walking through all its Scenes of · Misfortunes, and lastly, exulting in its final Reward. No Institution, less than divine, could ever be of equal Efficacy, or Advan-* tage: For when Instruction becomes our Entertainment, then only it is, that Vice grows detestable, and Virtue delightful, from the Pleasure it brings: and hence were the · Sentiments of the Grecian Vulgar so exalted, that an immoral Expression, tho' naturally introduced in an immoral Character, has been hiss'd off the Stage. Shall we think then, that where the Doctrine was so glorious, the Preaching was dishonourable? No fure; to be an Actor then, was not to be a · Mimic, no Trick of Gesture, or Tone of · Voice could avail; those of Distinction were to be by Nature the very Persons they represented, they were to have the same Elevation of Soul, the same Delicacy of Thought, 6 the

the fa nity o that e Hero. Word timen hence Ease i eloqu and th once e Natio fuch : fteem' Talen was ti was I wish, mans, the far have l ragem deferv new] their I retriev are qu

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the same Morality of Life, the same Humanity of Heart, and Sweetness of Affections, that could at once constitute the Patriot, the Hero, the Lover, and the Friend: The Words only belonged to the Author, the Sentiments were by Nature their own; and hence flowed that Aptness of Attitude, that Ease in Elocution, that expressive Look, that eloquent Silence, that Freedom of Action, and that Harmony of the Whole; which at once exalted, melted, and subdued a mighty Nation to Elegance, and Virtue. Where fuch an Actor was found, he was justly esteem'd a Bleffing to the Community, as his Talents were the Admiration, fo his Person was the Delight of all People; in his Life he was honoured, and his Posterity provided for. You will now, perhaps, be tempted to wish, that this was the Stage of the Athenians, but Nature and Mankind, are always the same, and even on the English Theatre, I have known some, who gain'd more Encouragement and Respect as Actors, than they deserv'd as Men; but if the Members of your new Province have brought a Scandal on their Profession, let it be your Study to reretrieve it. If I have any Judgment, you are qualified to excel in this Way, nor would I have you imagine that any will fhun you in Private, merely because you give them Pleafure and Entertainment in Public. Let your Heart be the true Model of what ever is Great, or Good in the Characters you re-' present :

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present: Take Instruction with Pleasure,

and Applause with Humility, and then feat

onot to be received as the Man of Worth, and

the Gentleman you have hitherto been e

fleemed. I am, &c.

Mr. PETER BARDIN,

TAS born in Dublin, tho' of French Extraction. He bent his Thoughts towards the Stage very early in Youth, and having feen the Performance of the best Actorsin England, upon the London Stages (where at various Times he has made one in most of the Theatres in that City); if he has not improv'd, it must be owing to himself. His long Intercourse of Theatrical Action has improv'd his Study, and few Parts become amiss to him, elther (as Shakespear says) "for Tragedy, Come-" dy, History, Pastoral, Pastoral-Comical, H-" storical-Pastoral Scene undividable, or Poem " unlimited, &c." It does not become me to condemn, or uphold his Conduct in private Life, however I cannot avoid giving my Opinion that such Disputes that have fallen out, need not trouble the Public, in their public Diversions. I own if a Person pays his Money for his Entertainment, he ought to enjoy it quietly. If a Cook at an Ordinary has spoil'd another Person's Dinner, that Person I think

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has no Right to spoil mine, more especially if I had made a Tinker's Bargain, and paid for my Meal before Hand. Give me leave to add a printed Paper on the Subject, whose Author has said much more than my Capacity will reach.

A small Animadversion, on a late Affair in the Play-House.

T Went the other Night to the Play-house in full Expectation of feeing the Rebearfal, perform'd in as high a Manner as was possible: But to my great Surprize, the Performance was interrupted, and the Audience disappointed, by a Concert of most unmusical Inftruments in the Gallery. The Cause of this ' Noise and Hurly Burly, was soon found to be 'a private Dispute between somebody in the Gallery, and Bardin the Player, which Dif-' pute might (with the Confent of the whole Theatre) have subsisted seven Years, so it had not offended a numerous and polite Audience. --- If a Player in his private Capacity offends me, will this warrant my offending a thou-' fand People at once? Should I have a Dif-' pu e at Law, or Play with Mr. G -- ck, must the whole Town for this Reason lose the En-' terrainment of the rarest King Lear and Mac-' beth, that ever was feen in this or any other ' Country? If B --- n had done any unwar-' rantable and injurious Thing to a Gentleman, B --- n thould have made proper and ample

Satisfaction in his private Capacity for the Offence. The Audience had no Right in, nor Care for B --- n, but they certainly have for Prince Volscius, he was their Player, they had paid for him, the Prince had managed his Horse with wondrous Dexterity, and had an undoubted Right to have riden him to the Battle. There is nothing more mistaken than that Right which some People imagine they have in Theatres, and other publick · Places, for in Truth their Right confits only in decently partaking of the Entertainment, and, where they think it deserves it giving a proper and timely Applause. It is the same Right that a Man has in a Ferry-boat, that is, (if he behaves himself properly) to be sate-' ly and pleasantly landed on the opposite Shore; but, if he disturbs the Passage and ondangers the Boat, the Ferry-man and Pastengers will certainly join and throw him over board. A furly Swain at a Horse-Race fancying he had a Right to any Part of the Sod, would needs ride directly in the Course: the first of the Racers threw him and his Horse * twenty Yards on the Ground; and better had it been if he had died with his Horse on the · Spot, for he received a Lash from every Whip in the Field. Every Gentleman pro-· perly habited has a Right to go to Court : but if a Person Having a Pique to a Battle ax · should breed an Uproar in the Levee Room, he would certainly have a Halberd in his Guts, or be fent to the Black Hole. can can

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Perf havi Con ed, can be no Excuse for doing an Injury to a Multitude.

' I have often dined at a two Dish Ordinary, where I had a Right to partake of each; but if I should have taken it into my Head to ' have thrown one Dish at the Waiter, and ' kick'd the other about the Floor, I do verily believe I should have been kick'd down Stairs. ' If a Gentleman (Heaven defend us) should have a Quarrel on his Hands with a Porter, ' the Gentleman certainly has a Right to do ' himself Justice, but I should think it some-' what untimely, if he should knock the Fel-' low down when he had a Dozen of my Wine on his Back. Shakespear, who well under-' flood the Decorum of Theatres, gives strong 'Advice for proper Behaviour. He speaks it ' to the Players, but he meant it to the Spec-' tators likewise, tho' in his Modesty he held ' it not meet so to set it down. He directs ' them to be extreamly careful not to create ' the least Noise or Disturbance in the House ' when the Play should be duly attended to. ' He concludes, that to disturb the House is ' villanous, and betrays a pitiful Ambition in the ' Fool that does it.

I am Sirs, your humble Servant.

How necessary it is we may see, for Stage-Performers to have a strict Guard on their Behaviour: and I have said it before, their own Conduct, will make them esteemed, or slighted, will draw Regard, or Insult. To strengthen K 2 my

A General HISTORY II2

my own Opinion, I shall insert a very small Paragraph from a very late News-Paper.

Naples, August 16, 1748.

" One of the Lords of the Court has been " banished, for having publickly insulted up-

" on the New Theatre, one of the Singing" Women of the Opera."

But many Things are Spoke without a Thought, That badly construed have Confusion brought.

Mr. JOHN BEAMSLY.

HIS Person has had a large Experience of Time and Travel in England and Ireland, for improving his Theatrical Genius. He is decent in many Parts, and feldom offends in any, is ever very perfect, a Voice strong and intelligible, not unharmonious, and may Rank in the File of good Actors either in Tragedy, or Comedy.

Merit may shine in various Beams of Light, And different Men in different Roads are right.

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Mrs. Bullock.

Daughter of the late perfect Comedian Robert Wilks, Esq; by Mrs. Rogers, an Actress of Merit, among great Stage Performers. So Parented, one might have expected a finish'd Genius for the Stage. She however pleas'd in several Dramatic Characters, affisted by a graceful Form and Figure. In the Year 1717, the was joyn'd in Wedlock to Mr. Christopher Bullock, a very promising Comedian, who died in the Road to Excellence.

After various Turns of Fortune, she came over to this Kingdom, with her Daughter (now Mrs. Dyer.) Her Person may put us in mind of her Mother, but she is a happy Stranger to any Failing of hers. Mrs Bullock died in this

Kingdom in the Year 1739.

A Scion oft proves different from the Root, And better Branches, will yield better Fruit.

Miss BELLAMY.

THIS young and amiable Actress, was born in this Kingdom, in the Year 1727.

K 3 She

She has a most admirable improving Genius, therefore it will be no wonder, if she soon reaches the Top of Persection. She has a liberal open Heart, to seel, and ease the Distresses of the Wretched. How amiable must blooming Beauty appear, that forms the Mind with every Moral Virtue! She has lately left this Kingdom, to the Regret of all Lovers of the Drama. I cannot avoid upon this Occasion, setting down a sew Lines from a Poem, on Bellamy. The Motto from Milton.

Grace was in all her Steps, Heav'n in her Eye, In ev'ry Gesture, Dignity and Love.

The Maid, in Astion just, in Judgment strong, Exacts our Wonder, and inspires our Song; From slavish Rules, mechanic Forms unty'd She soars, with sacred Nature for her Guide: The Grace-adorning Smile! the feign'd Despair? The softning Sigh! the Soul-dissolving Tear! Each magic Charm lamented Oldsield knew, Inchanting Bellamy, revives in you.

"Tisthine, O beauteous Maid! the wondrous Art,
To fearch the Soul, and trace the various Heart;
With native Grace with unaffected Ease
To form the yielding Passions, as you please.

Oldmixon (n) Syren Voice, improv'd by Art, Steals softly on the Song-enamour'd Heart:

(m) Mrs Oldmixon, a celebrated Singer from England, now in Dublin.

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But, ah! how weak! how feebly must she wound!
The Maid whose chiefest Charm consists in Sound.
Or should Mechel (0), all languishing advance,
Her Limbs dissolv'd in well conducted Dance.
(The Soul untouch'd) she may subdue the Sight,
But breathing Wit, with Judgment must unite
To give the Man of Reason unconsin'd Delight.

COLLEY CIBBER, Efq;

THIS great Actor, as well as Author, was once in this Kingdom, many Years ago, which I gather'd from his faying he landed in the Night, and when he ask'd what Place they were in? was answer'd, Ringsend O! then I am sure we are Right, meaning the Answer as a native Blunder. But to rescue that Place from the Aspersion, I am credibly inform'd, it was the original Dwelling of a Person whose Sirname was Ring, and from him took its Denomination. The Father of this Gentleman was a Native of Holstein (p), a Statuary by Pro-

(0) Madamoiselle Mechel, an agreeable Dancer, now

performing in Smock-Alley Theatre.

(p) Holstein is a Dukedom of Lower Saxony in Germany; one Part belongs to the King of Denmark, the rest to the Duke of Holstein; it has two Imperial Cities. The first Lubeck, a large, fair, and rich Town, accumulated by Trade and Navigation, seated about two Miles from the Baltick Sea. The other City is Hamburgh up-

Profession without his Equal in this Kingdom. The Figures over the Gate of Bethlehem (or Bedlam as it is vulgarly call'd) in Moorfields, and the Pedestal, or Base of the Monument (q) were carv'd by him

Mr.

on the Elbe, one of the most opulent Marts in Lower Germany, it being a Free-City, and self-dependant; it is very strongly fortify'd. The River Elbe ebbs and slows with the Tide, and wasts Ships of large Burden to

the Port, from all Parts of the World.

(q) Since this is a Pillar, now the finest in the World, and not generally known in this Kingdom, I'll give a Description of it. This noble Structure is erected near the Spot where the dreadful Fire begun in the Year 1666. Defign'd by that great Architect Sir Christopher Wren; it is a fluted Column, two hundred and two Feet high, the greatest Diameter of the Shaft fifteen Foot, the lower Part of the Pedestal twenty eight Foot square and forty Foot high, built with Portland Store finely polish'd. The winding Stair-Case within (containing 345 Steps ten Inches and a half broad) black Marble, inclos'd in the spiral Round with Balustrades of Iron turn'd and Ornamented. Thirty-two Foot from the Top, is a square Balcony secured with Iron Rails, with their Capitals and their Bases gilt. The Top of this noble Pillar is crown'd with a Flame gilt. The West of the square Pedestal, London is described by a Figure of a Woman lamenting the Ruins of the City in Flames on one Side of her, and fronting her, London in all its Magmificence rebuilt. This noble Sculpture was defign'd and finish'd in Basso Relievo, by Caius Gabriel Cibber, Father to the Laureat This Pillar was begun in 1671, and finish'd in the Year 1677, at the Charge of the Public, in Commemoration of that fatal Fire in 1666, on the Second Day of September, which consum'd 13,200 Houses, 400 Streets, 89 Churches, and most of the public

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Mr. Colley Cibber, the Son of this great Artist, was born the Sixth of November 1671, in London; but I shall refer the Reader to the Apology for his own Life, printed for G. Faulkner. The excellent Dramatic Works of this Author are,

1. Love's last Shift; or, the Fool in Fashion, 1696.

2. Woman's Wit, or, the Lady in Fashion,

1697.

3. Xerxes, a Tragedy, 1699.

4. Love makes a Man; or, the Fop's Fortune, 1700.

5. The Careless Husband, 1704.

6. The Lady's last Stake; or, the Wise's Resentment, 1708.

7 The Comical Lovers.

8. She Wou'd and she Wou'd Not; or, the kind Impostor.

9. Richard the Third.
10. The Rival Fools.

11. Perolla and Izadora, a Tragedy.

public Structures. The Top of the fuare Base is ornamented by large Dragons, between them the Arms of England with Engines of War display'd, Time with the rest of the Figures masterly finish'd, with London, represented in the Clouds in another Figure of a Woman, looking on the City once more in her Glory, form a noble Group that cannot be describ'd in Words. The three other Squares, are fill'd with Inscriptions relating to the satal Accident (tho' some Authors impute it to Design) too long to mention here.

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12. The Double Gallant; or, the Sick Lady's Cure.

13. The School-Boy.

14. The Non-Juror, 1717.

15. Venus and Adonis, a Masque set to Music, 1717.

16. Myrtilla, a Masque, 1717.

17. The Refusal; or, the Lady's Philosophy, 1720.

18. Ximena; or, the Heroic Daughter.

19. Cæsar in Ægypt, 1725.

20. The Provok'd Husband; or, a Journey to London, 1727.

21. Love in a Riddle, 1728. 22. Damon and Phillida.

23. Papal Tyranny in the Reign of King John.

24. The Country-Wake.

Besides these Dramatic Pieces, he has wrote innumerable Songs, Prologues, &c. several humorous Pamphlets, the excellent Apology for bis own Life, and a Critic upon Middleton's

Translation of Cicero.

As Envy seldom attacks any other Object but conspicuous Merit, this Gentleman, was generally attack'd by the Tribe of Scriblers his cotemporary Authors, that Like Village Curs bark when their Fellows do, which he regarded not, and if he ever seem'd to rouze, it was like the Lion, in Don Quinote, Rise, firetch, and p-s in his Face.

As to his Person, he is strait, and well made,

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of an open Countenance, even free from the conspicuous Marks of old Age; meet, or follow him, and no Person would imagine he never bore the Burden of above two Thirds of his Years. He is Head of a numerous Family, and it might be said, as a German Author writes of the Nestorian Lady Malburges of that Country.

Mater ait natæ, die nata Filia natam Ut moneat natæ, plangere Filiolam.

" The aged Mother to her Daughter spake,

" Daughter, faid she, arise!

" Thy Daughter to her Daughter take,

" Whose Daughter's Daughter cries.

Mr. THEOPHILUS CIBBER.

THIS Gentleman came into the World the Day of the great and destructive Storm, in 1703, whose Rage rang'd over the most Part of Europe, but I think most fatal to England. He is Son to Colley Cibber, Esq; that excellent Comedian, the present Poet Laureat, whose Dramatic Works are so well known.

Mr. Theophilus Cibber receiv'd his Education at Winchester-School His strong Genius for the Theatre brought him early upon the Stage, where he has appear'd in full Lustre in the va-

rious

rious Branches of Comedy. And tho' he has perform'd feveral Parts in Tragedy with Suc. cess, in my Imagination the Sock sits easier upon him, than the Buskin. His first Wife mention'd in the Account of Mrs. Clive, was Miss Johnson, by whom he had two Daughters, the eldest I am inform'd, has appear'd on the Stage with great Prospect of excelling, first in the Part of Juliet, in Romeo and Juliet by Shakespear. His second Wife, Miss Arne (by whom he has no living Iffue) is arriv'd at the highest Pitch of Excellence in the amiable Soft and Tender.

Mr. Theophilus Cibber has appear'd twice as a Dramatic Author, viz. First, Henry the Sixth, alter'd from Shakespear, which was play'd in the Summer Season of 1721, without any Criticks laying hold of it. His fecond Performance in the Drama, was a Comedy call'd the Lover; but as the Criticks were always ready arm'd to attack the Father, they drew their Indignation on the Son, with the falle lmagination that the Father was the conceal'd Author, but I am positively convinced to the contrary, for that Gentleman to me refus'd the Sight of it before it appear'd on the Stage for the very Reasons, he suspected, that fell out accordingly. However he wrote an Epilogue that was spoke by Mr. Theo. and his Wife that took away the Sting of the Revelrout, and the Play was perform'd fix Nights in the Year 1731. The Epilogue tor its Siegularity I shall insert here. EPI-

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EPILOGUE.

Spoken by the AUTHOR, and his WIFE.

Wife. NOW, I Suppose you'll find your Work is done:

Did not I say--you were your Father's Son?

Be what it might, your Play, the Town wou'd game it

That your bare Name were half a Cause to damn it ?

Experience to your Cost, will show you now,

Who wears the wifer Head, your Wife, or you? Author. Tho' all this should be true, my pretty Rogue,

Tet what's all this, dear Jane, to the Epilogue? Wife. Why what's an Epilogue to such a Play?

Will it be fav'd by ought that I can fay? Author. No Matter what's its Merit -- no,

my Dear,

When many a Husband's Case has known De-(pair,

A wheedling Wife has brought the Thing to bear.

Wife. O, I'm your humble Servant humble Sir! Now you're distrest, you my weak Head prefer --No Sir, since you have had your Frolick, pay it --When you have rais'd the Storm, your Wife must lay it. T.

Author.

Author. I'll give you Composition, gentle Spouse,

All my clear Benefit of my Third-day's House. Wise. Which may amount to--not one single Souse.

Author. Were mine alone the Case, that may-

Yet to your very Sex some Pity's due, They'll not with me destroy the Guiltless too.

Wife. (To the Audience) Gallants, in this,
I hope he has touch'd your Hearts,
Let not me suffer for his weak Deserts,
Do not, to last Extreams, your Censure drive,
Give us, at least, an honest Chance to live.
Our Fate is in your Hands-if you are brave,
You'll think the Triumph less, to Ruin than to
Save.

This Comedy, the Author dedicated to his Wife, in order to make a perfect Agreemeent between them. He has also wrote several small Pieces in Verse and Prose occasionly, besides several Letters in an odd Dispute between him and Mr. Thomas Sheridan, printed here and in London.

I shall not meddle with conjugal Assairs, these short Memoirs would swell too large, and the Belly out of Proportion for the Body, appear Dropsical and require Tapping.

Then draw a Veil o'er what must be conceal'd, To hide those Faults, that should not be reveal'd.

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Mrs. CIBBER.

Daughter to Mr. Arne, an er inent Upholder in Covent-Garden. Her first Appearance on the Stage, was as a Singer, her Voice and Judgment gain'd her universal Applause. But when the commenced a speaking Actress, the charm'd a-new. Her first Appearance was in the Part of Zara, to the Admiration of every Spectator that had their Auricular Faculties, and fince that has prov'd herfelf the Daughter of Nature in Persection. I shall add a Prologue wrote by the Laureat, on her first appearing in the Part of Zara, and leave her to enjoy her deserving Praise.

Spoke by Mr. CIBBER:

THE French, bowe'er Mercurial they may feem.

Extinguish half their Fire by Critic Phlegm:

While English Writers Nature's Freedom claim, And warm their Scenes with an ungovern'd Flame :

'Tis strange, that Nature never should inspire A Racine's Judgment, with a Shakespear's Fire! Howe'er to Night (to promise much we're loath) But --- you've a Chance to have a Tafte of both.

From

From English Plays Zara's French Author fir'd, Confes'd his Muse beyond herself inspir'd; From rack'd Othello's Rage he rais'd his Style, And snatch'd the Brand that lights this Tragic Pile:

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Zara's Success bis utmost Hopes out-slew, And a twice twentieth weeping Audience drew.

As for our English Friend he leaves to you, What e'er may seem to his Performance due, No Views of Gain his Hopes, or Fears engage, He gives a Child of Leasure to the Stage, Willing to try, if yet, for saken Nature Can charm, with any one remember'd Feature.

Thus far, the Author speaks---but now the Player

With trembling Heart presents his humble Prayer. To Night, the greatest Venture of my Life Is lost, or sav'd, as you receive---a Wife. If Time, you think may ripen her to Merit, With gentle Smiles support her wavering Spirit. Zira, in France at once an Actress rais'd, Warm'd into Skill, by being kindly prais'd: O, could such Wonders here from Favour flow, How would our Zara's Heart, with Transport glow! But she, alas! by juster Fears opprest Begs but your bare Endurance at the best: Her unskill'd Tongue would simple Nature speak, Nor dares her Bounds for false Applauses break. Amidst a thousand Faults, her best Pretence

To please—is unpresuming Innocence.

When a chaste Heart's Distress your Grief demands,

One silent Tear outweighs a thousand Hands,

If she conveys the pleasing Passions right, Guard and support her this decisive Night. If she mistakes, or finds her Strength too small Let interposing Pity break her Fall—In you, it rests to save her, or destroy, If she draws Tears frou you—I weep—for Joy.

Mr. OLIVER CASHEL.

That he was born in Ireland, of a very antient reputable Family. He commenced Actor in this Kingdom, where he made but flow Progress, as I have been inform'd. He was recommended to the Manager in Drury-Lane by by his Friend and Countryman Mr. Charles Macklin, who brought him from the Bristol. Theatre, where they both play'd the Summer

before, I think in the Year 1738.

The first Part he play'd on Drury-Lane. Theatre, was Sir Julius Cæsar in Sir Walter. Raleigh, where his good Figure was his best. Friend, for Fear had made his Voice not his own (if I may be allow'd that Term). It is a Theatrical Observation, that Fear in the first setting-out Attempt on the Stage, is not an ill. Omen, for many that have set on without it, have play'd their best, and never mended afterwards. This Gentleman is one Proof of it, for he got the better of his Fear, proving a very.

very good Theatrical Officer in a little Time. And I hear fince I have left England, has so far excelled in Captain Macheath in the Beggar's Opera, which requires a good Singer to the Qualifications of a good After) that his Merit has given this excellent Piece a large fresh Run in Covent Garden, which he went to from Drury-Lane, eight or nine Years ago.

This Gentleman died at Norwich (the capital City of the County of Norfolk). He was taken Speechless on the Stage in the Part of Frankly in a Comedy call'd the Suspicious Husband: He was carried to his Lodgings, where Physicians and Surgeons attended, but to no Purpose, for he expired in a few Hours in

spight of the Doctor.

Death eases Lovers, sets the Captive free, And, tho a Tyrant, offers Liberty.

(r) The first Dramatic Piece of Mr, Dryden, that great Poet, was a Comedy called the Wild Gallant, that met with so little Success (as Langbain says) " that if he had not a peculiar Force of Inclination to the "Drama, he would have been sufficiently discouraged from any farther Progress in Dramatick Writing.

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Mrs. CATHARINE CLIVE, (formerly Miss RAFTOR.)

THIS celebrated natural Actres, was the Daughter of Mr. William Raftor, a Gentleman born in the City of Kilkenny in Ireland. The Father of her Father, was posfess'd of a considerable Paternal Estate in the County where he was born; but the Parent of our Actress being unhappily attack'd to the unfortunate King James the Second, the late Revolution gave it, among many others, to the Crown. Mr. James Raftor her Brother went over to Ireland some Years ago, in order to sollicit for his Grandsather's Fortune, but did not meet with Success.

Mr. William Raftor the Father was bred to the Law; however, when King James was in Ireland, he enter'd into his Service, and after the decifive Battle of the Boyne in the Year 1690, he follow'd his Master's Fortune, and by his Merit, obtain'd a Captain's Commission in the Service of Lewis the Fourteenth; but gaining a Pardon, with many other Gentlemen in his Condition, he came to England, where he married Mrs. Daniel, Daughter to an eminent Citizen on Fish-street-bill, with whom he had a handsome Fortune. By her he had a

numerous Isue.

Miss Catherine was born in the Year 1711. She had an early Genius for the Stage. For she told me, when she was about twelve Years old, Miss Johnsin (asterwards the first Wife of Mr. Theo. Cibber, another rising Genius, if Death had not overtaken her in her Prime of Youth) and she us'd to Tag after the celebrated Mr. Wilks (her own Words) when ever they saw him in the Streets, and gape at him as a Wonder.

Miss Raftor had a facetious Turn of Humour and infinite Spirits, with a Voice and Manner in finging Songs of Pleafantry peculiar to herself. Those Talents, Mr. Theo. Cibber and I (we all at that time living together in one House) thought a sufficient Pasport to the Theatre. We recommended her to the Laureat, whose infallible Judgment, soon found out her Excellencies, and the Moment he heard her fing, put her down in the List of Performers at twenty Shillings per Week. But never any Person of her Age flew to Persection with fuch Rapidity; and the old difcerning Managers, always diftinguish'd Merit by Reward. Her first Appearance was in the Play of Mithridates King of Pontus, in Ismenes the Page to Ziphares in Boys Cloaths, where a Song proper to the Circumstances of the Scene was introduced, which she perform'd with extraordinary Applause. But after this, like a Bullet in the Air, there was no diftinguishing the Track, till it came to its utmost Execution.

I remember the first Night of Love in a Riddle

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come u France, my Me she bore (which was murder'd in the same Year) a Pastoral Opera wrote by the Laureat, which the
Hydra-headed Multitude resolv'd to worry
without hearing, a Custom with Authors of
Merit, when Miss Rastor came on in the Part
of Phillida, the monstrous Roar subsided. A
Person in the Stage-Box, next to my Post,
called out to his Companion in the following
elegant Style--- "Zounds I Tom! take Care!
" or this charming little Devil will save all."

In the Year 1732, she was marry'd to Mr. G. Clive, Son to Mr. Baron Clive. I shall be slent in Conjugal Assairs, but in all my long Acquaintance with her, I could never imagine

she deserved ill Usage.

I shall take leave of this excellent Actress, with the following Lines (as every Part cannot set the best Performers)

Merit mistaken, oft may lose its Way, And pore in Darkness with the Blaze of Day.

Madamoiselle CHATEAUNEUF.

THIS agreeable Dancer (as she play'd Polly in the Beggar's Opera, &c.) must come under my Cognitance. She was born in France, what Town or Province, has stole from my Memory. Her real Name was not what she bore. She was in her Infancy, an Orphan, and

and Monsieur Chateauneuf took her from her Distresses, and bred her up as his own Daughter. Her Virtue never was tainted in most People's Opinion, but as our immortal Shake-spear says,

Be thou as chafte as Ice, as pure as Snow, Thou shalt not scape Calumny.

When I was instructing her in the Part of Polly, she told me a Lady that Morning, was surprized to hear from a Gentleman of her Acquaintance, that she was taken for a Boy in Disguise. (This Gentleman it seems was a Person that would have been very willing to have been certain of the Distinction of Sexes.) I told the Lady, said Miss Chateauneuf, I was very glad he knew no more of me. Which I think was a quick, and witty Answer. She was born the same Day that our young Hero the Duke came into the World, April 15, 1721.

Since leaving this Kingdom, she is marry'd to her suppos'd Father Monsieur Chateauneuf, and now it is made her real Name. This Intelligence I had frou a Gentleman that lately came from Bourdeaux (1), where he convers'd

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⁽f)'Tis possible every Body can not tell where Bourdeaux lies; It is a very fine City, and Sea Port, the Capitol of the Province of Guinne. It is graced with a Parliament, a University, and an Archbishop, seated on the fine River

with them, being at the Head of a Troop of Comedians of their own, where he heard Madam. Chateauneuf, fing several English Songs, by Desire of the Audience, particularly the Song of Rosie Wine from the Masque of Comus alter'd from Milton.

Thus Midwife Time brings many Things to Light, That long lay hid within the Womb of Night.

Mrs. CHETWOOD.

SHE was upon this Stage in the Year 1741, an agreeable Astress, when the Part suited her Voice, a tolerable Dancer, and a pleasing Colombine; being Grand-Daughter to the present Laureat, 'tis no Wonder if she had a little Wit.

But Wit and Wisdom seldom well agree, Wisdom would fetter, what the Wit would free.

ver Garonne, and is esteemed one of the richest Trading Cities in France. Ausonius, a celeblated Latin Poet, owes his Birth to this Place. Most Lovers of Bacchus, very much commend the Growth of its Grape. One of our English Monarchs (Richard the Second) drew siefe his first Breath. This Dukedom was once an Attendant upon the Crown of England, as tack'd to the Tail of Eleanor Heiress of Poistiers, wedded to King Henry the Second, which is my chief Reason of this Scrap of Geography. There is also a very handsome Theatre in this City, and the Country exceeding pleasant about it, being in the South of France.

Mr.

Mr. DENNIS DELANE.

I S a Native of *Ireland*, descended from an antient Family. He received his Education in *Trinity* College, *Dublin*, a Fountain of Learning, whose Streams have water'd the Universe.

He appeared first on the Dublin Stage, and was very well received, his Person and excellent Voice, joined with his other Merits, gained him the Esteem as he justly deserved. However, he set out for London, where he was recommended to the Managers of Drury-Lane, I think in the Year 1731; but their Company being brimful, even to the running over, the Managers did not give him the Encouragement, that the Promise of his Voice and Perfon deserved. Mr. Giffard took hold of the Occasion, and engaged him for his Theatre in Goodman's-Fields, where he had a better Opportunity of shining without any Rival Ray. Mr. Quin, as I am inform'd, (who can diffinguish Merit, from his own superior Judgment) prevailed upon him to leave that Corner of the Town, and act on the same Stage with him (Covent Garden). Persons of the Drama may be compared to the Swiss Cantons, willing to fight for those that give the best Pay, therefore it is no Novelty to fee them change Sides. Mr.

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Mr. Delane is now marching under the Banner of Covent-Garden. He has an Estate in this Kingdom, and came over last Year (tho' I had not the Pleasure of seeing him) I am informed he is inclining more to the Bulky since I saw him last, which is a Recommendation to many Capital Parts that may sit easy, and give Pleasure, when the Bloom of Youth is gone.

Truncheons, or Lawn do seldom Youth become For distant War, or Bishopricks at Home.

Mr. DYER,

IS not only a useful, but a very pleasing Actor; his good Voice, and easy acquired Manner, gives him a Cast above many of his Cotemporaries, being the best allowed Singer on the Dublin Theatre, that is not a profess'd Singer. I am no Friend to Mimicry, yet if I could be pleas'd with that natural Qualification (if I may be allowed to call it fo) I do not know one could give me more Pleasure than Mr. Dyer; for he can take off (as the Theatrical Term expresses it) not only every Actor, Male and Female, he has feen and heard, worth mimicking, but also Singers and Dancers, Foreign and Domestic. All these Qualifications, join'd to a good Understanding, will render him acceptable in any Theatre.

A just Behaviour claims a due Regard, The Modesty may fail to meet Reward.

THOMAS ELRINGTON, Efq;

THIS excellent Actor was born in June 1688, in London. His Father, having a numerous Issue, put this Son Apprentice to an Upholsterer in Covent-Garden, where I was first acquainted with him. He was early addicted to the Dama. I remember, when he was an Apprentice we play'd in several private Plays together: when we were preparing to act Sophonisba; or, Hannibal's Overthrow, atter I had wrote out my Part of Massina, I carry'd him the Book of the Play to fludy the Part of King Massinissa; I found him finishing a Velvet Cushion, and gave him the Book; but alas! before he could sectet it, his Master, (a hot voluble Frenchman) came in upon us, and the Book was thrust under the Velvet of the Cushion. His Master as usual, rated him for not working, with a Mortbleu! why a you not Vark! Tom? and stood over him so long, that I saw with some Mortification, the Book irrecoverably stitch'd up in the Cushion, never to be retriev'd till the Cushion is worn to Pieces. Poor Tom call many a desponding Look upon me, when he was finishing the Fate

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of the Play, while every Stitch went to both our Hearts. His Master observing our Looks turn'd to me, and with Words that broke their Necks over each other for Haste, abus'd both of us; the most intelligible of his great Number of Words were Jack Pudenges! and the

like Expressions of Contempt.

But our Play was gone for ever! Another time, we were so bold to attempt Shakespear's Hamlet, where our 'Prentice Tom, had the Part of the Ghoft, Father to young Hamlet. His Armour was compos'd of Pasteboard, neatly painted: The Frenchman had Intelligence of what we were about, and to our great Surprize and Mortification made one of our Audience. The Ghost in its first Appearance is dumb to Horatio; while these Scenes past, the Frenchman only mutter'd between his Teeth, and we were in Hopes his Passion would subside. But when our Ghost began his first Speech to Hamlet, Mark me, he reply'd, Beggar me vil marke you presently! and without faying any more beat our poor Ghost off the Stage through the Street, while every Stroke on the Pasteboard Armour griev'd the Auditors (because they did not pay for their Seats) infomuch, that three or four ran after the Ghost, and brought him back in Triumph, with the avenging Frenchman at his Heels, who would not be appeas'd, till our Ghost promis'd him never to commit the Offence of Acting again. A Promise made like many other People, never intended to be kept. However in the last Year of his Time, M 2 his

his rigid Master gave him a little more Liberty, and our young Actor, play'd different Parts, till he was taken Notice of by Mr. Keene, an excellent Player at that Time, he was introduced upon the Stage in the Part of Oroonoko, where he met with a good Reception in the

Year 1711.

The next Season, he was invited over by Joseph Ashbury, Esq; and in the Year 1713, wedded the Daughter of that worthy Gentleman, by whom he had a numerous Issue, particularly three Sons, who are now alive; the eldest, Mr. Joseph Elrington, who makes a considerable Figure on the present Theatre here, Mr. Richard Elrington now of a Country Company in England, and Mr. Thomas Elrington the youngest, first an Ensign now a Lieutenant in Colonel Flemming's Regiment in Flanders.

Mr. Elrington the Father, was a true Copy of Mr. Verbruggen, a very great Actor in Tragedy, and polite Parts in Comedy; but the former had an infinite Fund of (what is call'd Low) Humour upon the Stage. I have seen him perform Don Chollerick in the Fop's Fortune with infinite Pleasure, he enter'd into the true Humour of the Character, equal to the Original Mr. William Penkethman. His Voice was manly, strong, and sweetly full ton'd, his Figure tall and well proportion'd. His eldest Son Mr. Joseph Elrington is most like him in Person and Countenance.

This excellent Player, succeeded his Fatherin-Law, Joseph Ashbury, Esq; in the Place of Steward Ste esta him Offi Gif fent tha of. nit we! rab Co wa: the an hor Plu fla

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Steward of the King's Inns; and the more to establish him in the Kingdom, a Post was given him of Fifty Pounds a Year in the Quit-Rent Office; also Gunner to the Train of Artillery, a Gift of the Lord Mountjoy, Father to the prefent Earl of Bleffington, which at the Death of that noble Lord, he got Permission to dispose of. He was a Gentleman of Honour, Humanity, and extensive good Nature, of a facetious well-manner'd Conversation, a little too desirable for his Health, from Company of the best Condition. He was taken ill the very Day he was consulting a Plan for a new Theatre, after the Form of that in Drury-Lane, London, with an eminent Builder of this City. He went home, where his Malady increas'd to a violent Pluretic Fever, which never left him (notwithflanding all the Physicians Art) till he expir'd July 22, 1732 (t)

I shall leave him to eternal Rest with the

following Lines, and a short Epitaph.

Thus, when our stated Time of Life is come, And Power Almighty has pronounc'd our Doom: The best Physician's Art is shown in vain, And Death's the Doctor that must end our Pain.

(t) He was interr'd in St. Michan's Church-Yard, near the Remains of his Father-in-Law, Joseph Ashbury, Esq; Mr. Elrington had one Daughter marry'd to Mr. Wrightson now in England with a Country Company. I never saw her, but have been informed she has many promising Theatrical Talents.

EPITAPH.

On THOMAS ELRINGTON, Efq;

THOU best of Actors here interr'd,
No more thy charming Voice is heard,
This Grave thy Coarse contains:
Thy better Part which us'd to move,
Our Admiration and our Love,
Has sled its sad Remains.

Tho' there's no monumental Brass,
Thy facted Relicks to encase,
Thou wondrous Man of Art:
A Cover of the Muse divine,
O! Elrington shall be thy Shrine
And carve thee in his Heart.

Mr. FRANCIS ELRINGTON,

He had a small Post in the Wardrobe under his Grace the Duke of Montague, but hearing the Success of his elder Brother in Ireland, he lest his Post, to follow the Call he had to the Stage. By his Theatrical Observations in England, he set out in Ireland with Success, improving his Talents so well, that he gave

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flance certain the ti This Parts Plant it wil gave the utmost Satisfaction in many Capital Parts. His Grace the Duke of Dorset, when Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, gave him a Post in the Revenue, which he faithfully executed, and

enjoyed to his Death.

He was in a languishing State of Health, near two Years; but the last Stroke he received, at Kilkenny where Part of the Company were playing during the Time of the Camp being at Bennet's Bridge, he was carried back to his House in Drumcondra-Lane, where after a few Days Struggle Death overcame him in August 1746, in the 53d Year of his Age, of a Polypus (u), to the Regret of all his Acquaintance.

Mr. RALPH ELRINGTON,

I S the younger Brother of the late eminent Player Thomas Elrington, Esq; born in

(u) Polypus is an Excressence or sleshy sunges Substance that grows in, or about the Heart; a slow, but certain Death. This Distemper is sometimes sound in the thick Membrane of the Brain, which proves satal. This Disease often seizes the Nose, and other hollow Parts of the Body, sixing its Fibres like the Root of a Plant, which must be cut off, and entirely eradicated, or it will grow again,

How many Ways has proud imperious Death, To plunder, storm, and steal away our Breath! England, and came early upon the Stage, tho' without any Countenance (as I have been inform'd) from his Friends, and Relations. Since his elder Brother's Death, he has undertaken many of his Parts, which he copies as near as

possible.

He was admir'd some Years ago, as a good executing Harlequin, Agility and Strength, being two main Ingredients in the Composition of that motly Gentleman, where Heels are of more Use than the Head. In one of his Feats of Activity, he was much hurt, and was in some Danger of breaking his Neck to please the Spectators, the Ears having little to do in such Entertainments; yet this unlucky Spring, met with universal Applause.

I remember a Tumbler in the Hay-market Theatre in London, by such an Accident beat the Breath out of his Body, which raised such vociferous Applause, that lasted longer than the ventrous Man's Life, for he never breathed more. Indeed his Wife had this Comfort, when the Truth was known, Pity succeeded to

the Roar of Applause.

Another Accident like this, fell out in Dr. Faustus, a Pantomime Entertainment in Lincoln's-Inn-Fields Theatre, where a Machine in the Working broke, threw the mock Pierot down headlong with such Force, that the poor Man broke a Plank on the Stage with his Fall, and expired: Another was so sorely maimed, that he did not survive many Days; and a Third, one of the softer Sex, broke her Thigh.

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But to prevent fuch Accidents for the future, those Persons are represented by inanimate Figures, so that if they break, a Neck, a Leg,

or an Arm, there needs no Surgeon.

Another Accident of the same Kind happened in Smock-Alley, which gave me much Concern, as having a hand in the Contrivance. The late Mr. Morgan being to fly on the Back of a Witch, in the Lancashire Witches, thro' the Ignorance of the Workers in the Machinery, the Fly broke, and they both fell together, but thro' Providence they neither of them were much hurt; and such Care was taken afterwards, that no Accident of that Kind could happen.

When Danger's fled, it dwells upon the Mind, And leaves the strong Impression still behind.

Mr. RICHARD ESTCOURT.

Tewksbury in the County of Gloucester, in the Year 1668, where he receiv'd his Education in the Latin School of that Town. He had an early Desire for the Stage; for in the 15th Year of his Age, he stole from his Father's House with a Country Company, and at Worcester, for sear of being known, set out with the Part of Roxana, in Woman's Apparel (in

Alexander the Great) but his Father having Notice of it, fent to fecure the Fugitive, who made his Escape in a Suit of Women's Cloaths that he borrow'd of one of the Itinerant Ladies, and trudg'd it to Chipping norton, a Corporation Town in Oxfordsbire, twentyfive long Miles in one Day. When he came to the Inn, Beds were scarce, and he was oblig'd to take up with that of the Daughter's behind the Bar; the young Woman going to Bed, found the weary'd Traveller in a profound Sleep, but observing the Shirt instead of a Shift, she began to suspect her design'd Bedsellow, stooping to look on the Dress that lay upon the Ground, she faw a Pair of Man's Shoes under the Bed, that convinced her she might be in an odd Situation, if she had gone to Bed in the Dark. She upon the Discovery instantly call'd in the People of the House, and wak'd our drowsie Traveller. The Landlord had defign'd to carry him decently to the Horse-pond, till Dick made a true Confession of the whole Affair. By Accident a Person of the Town of Tewksbury put up at the faid Inn that Night, who knew our young dilguis'd Wanderer, and that Knowledge sign'd his Pardon. In two Days after his Cloaths from Worcester were brought him, accompany'd with a Messenger from his Father, who lead him the Road home again.

Soon after, the Father went with him to London, where he bound him fast to an Apothecary in Hatton-Garden. He was too impatient to wait so long a Time for Liberty, therefore

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fore he stretch'd his Bonds till they broke, and after an itinerant Life two Years in England, he went to try his Fortune in Ireland, where he shone in an exalted Theatrical Sphere, for some Years, when he return'd to London, where by his Wit, and mimic Humour, his Conversation was taken up by Persons of the highest Rank, and Parts.

He was made Providore of the Beef-Stake-Club, and for a Mark of Distinction, wore their Badge, which was a small Gridiron of Gold, hung about his Neck with a green Silk Ribbon. This Club was compos'd of the chief Wits and

great Men of the Nation .

Mr. Estcourt was the original Serjeant Kite, and every Night of Performance, entertain'd the Audience, with Variety of little Catches and Flights of Humour, that pleas'd all but his Criticks. He was a great Favourite with the late Duke of Marlborough, whose just Fame he celebrated in feveral out-of-the-way witty Ballads. He was Author of a Comedy call'd, The Wives Excuse; or, Cuckolds make themselves, and acted at the Theatre-Royal in the Year 1706, but as I have been inform'd with moderate Success. Another little Piece was produced by him, call'd, Prunella, a Burlesque upon the Italian Operas, then stole into Fashion, too much supported by the excellent Voice and Judgment of Mrs. Tofts. But fuch an odd Medley---Mrs. Tofts, a mere English Woman in the Part of Camilla, courted by Nicolini in Italian, without understanding one single Sylla-

ble each other said, or sung. And on the other Hand, Valentini courting amorously in the fame Language, a Dutch Woman, that committed Murder on our good old English, with as little Understanding as a Parrot. Tho' it was reported, a Lady of some Quality fell defperately in Love with Nicolini, which occasion'd the following Lines, that were pinn'd to Nicolini's Coat in a Chocolate-House.

Soft thrilling Notes Swell'd out with Art, May wound, alas! the Fair One's Heart; Yet these Italians will not feel; The Wounds they give they cannot heal.

Yet notwithstanding the Lashes given by Estcourt and others, the inervating Weaknels took more hold, like Folly, and new Sects in Religion, Persecution but gains more Proselytes.

This celebrated Comedian paid his Debt to Nature, in the Year 1733, after leaving the Stage some Years. Sir Richard Steel gives him this Character in his Lucubrations: " An " excellent Companion, one who was perfect-" ly Master of well turn'd Compliments, as well as smart Repartees, which shews a rea-" dy Wit." (w)

Mr.

(w) The first Account of this eminent Performer, I had from the late Mr. John Bowman, an Actor more than Half an Age on the London Theatres.

This Gentleman was born in the Year 1666, and died in the Year 1739. I have often heard him Mai Tho able for mor

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Mr. JOHNEVANS.

Repute in this Kingdom, join'd in the Management with Mr. Thomas Elrington, Mr. Thomas Griffith, &c. His Person was inclinable to the Gross, therefore wanted Delicacy for the amiable Parts: he had an excellent Harmonious Voice, and just Delivery, but a little too indolent for much Study or Contemplation.

In the last Year of the Reign of Queen Anne, the Company of Dublin went down in the Summer Season to play at Corke. One Evening Mr. Evans was invited by some Officers of a Regiment then on Duty in that City, to a Tavern; many Healths were propos'd, and went round, without Reluctance. When it came to Mr. Evans's Turn, he proposed the Health of her Majesty Queen Anne, which so much disgusted one of the Company (tho' cloath'd in the Livery of his Royal Mistress) that he ran down

him fay, he never remember'd that any Indisposition retarded his coming to the Theatre during his long Course of Life; and this Declaration was made not a Month before he died. He never met with Contempt in the latter Part of his Life, and we may End with two Lines in Jane Shore.

Age fat with decent Grace upon his Visage, And worthily became his Silver Locks.

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Stairs, and fent up a Drawer to whisper Mr. Evans, who immediately put on his Sword, and went after him, without taking the least Notice to the Company. He found his Antagonist in a Room in the Passage of the Tavern. with the Door half open, who courageously made a Thrust at Mr. Evans, which he put by with his left Hand. At this, Mr. Evans drew, thrust the Door wide open, enter'd, and soon drove his Oppofer out to the Passage, where he disarm'd the doughty Hero, before the Company above Stairs knew any thing of the Matter. The rest of the Millitary Gentlemen express'd an Abhorrence to the Treatment Mr. Evans received, and feemingly reconcil'd them on the Spot: But notwithstanding, when the Company return'd to Dublin, the Person who fent the Challenge up Stairs at Corke, being then return'd also, told his own Story in such a Manner, that several warm Gentlemen of the Army were made to believe that Mr. Evans had affronted the whole Body Millitary; and when the poor suppos'd Culprit came to his Bufiness of the Theatre, their Clamour in the Audience was fo great, that the House was dismist, and no Play to be acted till Mr. Evans had asked public Pardon upon the Stage. His high Spirit was with great Difficulty brought to submit, but at last he consented. I remember, the Play was the Rival Queens; or, the Death of Alexander the Great. The Part of Alexander to be acted by the Delinquent. He came to ask Pardon before the Curtain, when he

he address'd the Audience, one Smart from the Pit cry'd out, Kneel! you Rascal! Evans then collected in himself reply'd in the same Tone of Voice, No you Rascal! I'll kneel to none but God and my Queen! A dangerous Paroxysm at such a Criss! However, as there were many worthy Gentlemen of the Army, who knew the whole Assair, the new rais'd Clamour ceas'd, and the Play went through without any Molestation, and by Degrees, Things return'd to their proper Channel. By this we may see it is some Danger for an Actor to be in the Right.

Three Years after this Affair, Mr. Evans went to the Theatre in Lincoln's-Inn-Fields, and in his Journey back to Ireland, was taken ill of a Fever at the Town of Whit-church in Shropshire; from whence he was removed for better Advice to Chester, where he ended his Progress of Life, in the 41st Year of his Age, and was privately bury'd in the Cathedral, without Monument, Stone, or Inscription.

Thus may great Merit in Oblivion lye, And rest forgotten to Eternity.

Mr. WILLIAM ESTE.

THIS Gentleman was related to the late Bishop of Waterford. He died in the N 2 Prime Prime of Youth, in the Year 1743. 'Tis a pity he took such Pains in getting the better of his Constitution, but he succeeded at a Time when he might have made some Figure on the Stage. He had Qualifications sufficient for Improvement, some Learning, a Person amiable, a fweet Voice, and fung not unpleafingly; notwithstanding the Neglect of himself, depriciated his Merit. He truly made out a Saying of that late great Comedian Mr. Wilks, "The " Man that drinks a Glass of strong Liquor in " a Morning, for every one he swallows, drives " a Nail in his Coffin." Many a Genius has been drown'd in Drink. I remember an Author whose sweet Writings will keep his Memory fragrant, was fo much addicted to that Weakness, that if there were no other Spirits to be come at, would empty a Lady's Hungary Water Bottle, and yet the flowing Numbers of his Pen seem'd as if he had drank no other Liquid but what came from the pure Streams of Hellicon. I shall end this with Shakespear's Reflection from the Mouth of Cassio in Othello:

"O! that Men should put an Enemy in their Mouths to steal away their Brains. O! thou invisible Spirit of Wine! if thou hast no

Name to be known by, let us call thee De-

" vil!

He died of a lingering Illness, the 24th of January 1742-3.

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Mrs. ELMY.

TER maiden Name was Mors. She was born in England, but when, or where, I know not (x). She has been an Actress about seventeen Years, and begun very young, was enter'd first in a Country Company. She knows what she does, as well as what she fays. feems to have more Spirits off the Stage in a Chamber, than she has in the public Theatre, which is owing to her weak Voice, but she means very well there. I do not know her well enough to be any judge of her Morals, therefore I shall not speak of what I do not know, and even this, I have gather'd more from common Fame, than my own particular Knowledge; therefore I shall not say any more of her, as Fame is a Goffip not always to be believ'd, as Hudibrass tells us:

There is a tall long-fided Dame,
But wond'rous Light, ycleped Fame;
Two Trumpets she does sound at once,
But both of clean contrary Tones,
But whether both with the same Wind,
Or one before, or one behind,

(x) Mr. Elmy, her Husband, I know, was born at Norwich, but where he is now, I believe neither she nor I can tell.

We know not—only this can tell, The one founds vilely, t' other well; And therefore vulgar Authors name Th' one Good, t' other Evil Fame.

Mr. GEORGE FARQUHAR.

SINCE this Gentleman owes his Birth to this Kingdom, and on the Irish Stage commenced Actor, I hope it will not be thought improper to give a short Account of him, which I shall take from his Life that I collected several Years past, to prefix to his Works: The Materials I received from Mr. Wilks, who approv'd of them before they went to the Publisher.

Mr. George Farquhar was born in the North of Ireland, of Parents that held no mean Rank in that Part of the Country, who having a numerous Issue, could bestow on him no other Fortune than a genteel Education. As those who are bles'd with a Poetical Genius, always shew some Glimmerings of their Fancy in their Youth, so he, ere he arriv'd at his Tenth Year, gave several Specimens of a peculiar Turn that Way. One of his juvenil Productions I shall here mention, in which he discover'd a Way of Thinking, as well as an Elegancy of Expression, sar beyond his Years.

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(y) The pliant Soul of erring Youth,
Is like soft Wax, or moisten'd Clay,
Apt to receive all heav'nly Truth,
Or yield to Tyrant Ill the Sway.
Shun Evil in your early Years,
And Manhood may to Virtue rise:
But he, who in his Youth appears
A Fool, in Age will ne'er be Wise.

He was educated in the University of Dublin, where he acquired a confiderable Reputation: He began very early to apply himself to the Stage as an Actor, following the Examples of Lee and Otway with our great Shakespear, and with like Success, who tho' all excellent Dramatic Poets, made but indifferent Actors. However, Mr. Farquhar having the Advantage of a very good Person, tho' with a weak Voice, was never repulsed by the Audience, but the following Accident made him determine to leave off the Occupation. Playing the Part of Guyomar in the Indian Emperor, who is suppos'd'to kill Vasquez one of the Spanish Generals. not remembering to change his Sword for a Foil (z), in the mock Engagement, he wounded the Person that represented Vasquez, tho' (as it fell out) not dangerously, nevertheless it

⁽y) I took these Lines of Verse from the Mouth of Mr. Wilks

⁽z) Foils are the Name of those Swords us'd in the Theatre, with the Edges ground off, and a blunted Point.

put an End to his appearing on the Stage as an Actor.

He was very young, when he wrote his first Comedy of Love and a Bottle, acted at the Theatre-Royal in Drury-Lane 1698 He was peculiarly Happy in the Choice of his Subjects, which he took Care to adorn with Variety of Characters and Incidents. He last'd the Vices of the Age, tho' with a merciful Hand. Plays were wrote in Order, as follows.

1. Love and a Bottle, 1698.

2. The Constant Couple, 1700. This Piece was play'd 53 Nights the First Season.

3. Sir Harry Wildair, the Sequel to the for-

mer, 1701, 9 Nights.

4. Inconstant, or, the Way to Win Him, 1703, 11 Nights.

5. Twin Rivals, 1705, 13 Nights.

6. Recruiting Officer, 1707, 15 Nights.

7. The Beaux Stratagem, 1710, 10 Nights. (All acted at the Theatre-Royal in Drury-Lane.)

His last Comedy, he wrote in fix Weeks, with a fettled Illness all the Time. He perceived the Approaches of Death before he had finished the last Act, and (as he had often foretold, died before the Run of the Play was over. It was affirm'd by some of his near Acquaintance, his unfortunate Marriage shorten'd his Days, for his Wife (by whom he had two Daughters) through the Reputation of a great Fortune, trick'd him into Matrimony. This was chiefly the ! that him. woul was derst The with fhor' Fort led veni

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the Fault of her Love, which was so violent, that she was resolv'd to use all Arts to gain him. Tho' some Husbands in such a Case, would have prov'd mere Husbands: But he was so much charm'd with her Love and Understanding, that he liv'd very happy with her. Therefore when I fay an unfortunate Marriage with other Circumstances conduced to the fhortning of his Days, I only mean, that his Fortune being too slender to support a Family, led him into a great many Cares and Inconveniences, for I have often heard him fay (a), " That it was more Pain to him in imagining " that his Family might want a needful Sup-" port, than the most violent Death that could " be inflicted on him (b).

The Mind diseas'd strikes Poison to the Heart, And baffles all the best Physicians Art. Mr.

(a) Mr. Wilks's own Words.

(b) Mr. Farquhar was a Person of infinite Humour, as I have been inform'd, even in his last Indisposition. He died in the Run of the Stratagem. Mr. Wilks often visited him in his Illness. In one of these Visits, Mr. Wilks told Mr. Farquhar, that Mrs. Oldsteld thought he had dealt too freely with the Character of Mrs. Sullen, in giving her to Archer without a proper Divorce, which was not a Security for her Honour. To salve that, reply'd the Author, I'll get a real Divorce. Marry her myself, and give her my Bond she shall be a real Widow in less than a Fortnight. While Mr. Farquhar was in Trinity College, Dublin, he sent to a Gentleman to borrow Burnet's History of the Reformation, but the Gentleman sent

Mr. FOOTE.

A S I never had the Fortune, to be present at this Gentleman's public Peformance, I cannot pretend to be a competent Judge of his

fent him Word he never lent any Book out of his Chamber, but if he would come there, he should make use of it as long as he pleas'd. A little while after, the Owner of the Book sent to borrow Mr. Farquhar's Bellows, he return'd him the Compliment—I never lend my Bellows out of my own Chamber, but if he pleas'd to come there, he should make use of them as long as he would. When he expir'd, Mr. Wilks took Care to bury him decently in St. Martins in the Fields. Among his Papers he found this short Note.

Dear Bob.

"I have not any thing to leave thee to perpetuate "my Memory, but two helpless Girls; look upon them fometimes, and think of him that was to the last Moments of his Life, Thine G. FARQUHAR.
Even the two last Lines he ever wrote, seem'd to be playing with Words,

Death now appears to seize my latest Breath, But all my Miseries will end in Death.

Mr Farqubar attempted to play the Part of Sir Harry Wildair for his own Benefit, as I am inform'd from a Gentleman that faw him in this Kingdom, which answer'd his Defign, in gaining a crowded Audience, but he executed the Part so lamely, as an Actor, that his Friends were asham'd for him. Thus we see a good Poet may make but an indifferent Actor.

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M many perfo Man Mr. and ' more ftem of th feiz'c Nati antie very out : Nati rity, 1

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depe Wb, Wi, Merit, tho' I must own I have heard him launch out into Mimiery, which might perhaps give Pleasure to others, but I must own very little to me.

I remember an Instance of this Kind of Satire in my Youth, that gave Satisfaction to some light Hearts, but greater Disgust to the

more judicious Sort of the Audience.

Mr. George Powel, a reputable Actor, with many Excellencies, gave out, that he would perform the Part of Sir John Falstaff in the Manner of that very excellent English Roscius, Mr. Betterton. He certainly hit his Manner, and Tone of Voice, yet to make the Picture more like, he mimic'd the Infirmities of Distemper, old Age, and the afflicting Pains of the Gout, which that great Man was often feiz'd with. Certainly, Mimicry is a Gift from Nature, and laudable, if made use of like the antient Mimes, who could dumbly describe every Passion of the Mind, and tell a Tale withour a Tongue. But to mimic the Infirmities of Nature, may well be term'd Incivility, Barbarity, and Inhumanity.

I remember D'Urfey, the late Lyric Poet, fluttered extreamly when in a Passion, tho' he could speast an Oration, read a Scene in a Play, or sing any of his own Songs or Dialogues without the least Hesitation. He came one Morning to the Rehearsal a little disturbed about a depending Benefit Play, and ask'd in a Passion, Wb, wh, where wa, wa, was M, M, Mr. Wi, Wilks? The Drole Penkethman an-

swered,

fwered, H, b, be d, d, did n, n, not kn, kn, know. But the Cholerick Poer broke his Head for his Joke, and it was with great Dif-

ficulty the Bard was appealed.

Mimicry, as it now stands with us, is like a Statue larger than the Life, made for a certain Heigth and Distance, while upon the Level with you, its coarse Proportion, seems monstrous and over done. Many excellent Comedians have had this natural Talent. Mr. Rymer that great Critic tells us, that Mr. Mountford was so excellently gifted that Way (if we may call it Excellence) that when he was Trainbearer to the late Chancellor Jefferies in the Reign of King James the Second, at an Entertainment for the most eminent Lawyers, his Mafter ordered him to come before him and plead a feign'd Cause, which he perform'd with great Eloquence, and in his Pleadings, to the Admiration of all present, assum'd the Manner and Voice, of several of the best Pleaders then at the Bar, even some of those that were present at the Entertainment. As I faid before, every thing of this kind must be over-done to make it the more Ridiculous, and Actors of great Merit thus mimic'd, are liable to some little Disgrace, which is neither Justice nor good Nature. I have seen Faces painted in a Scene of a Multitude, which is generally us'd in Drury-Lane, Theatre at the Coronation of Anna Bullen, that make most ridiculous Figures, so like, to be known, and yet the Persons they represent, have nothing particularly Faulty in their Countenance,

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7 C tenance, or Persons. But the Painter was a merry Italian Wag, and did it to show his exu-

berant Fancy.

But to return to Mr. Foote. He is a Gentleman of a good Family, and feems to have fome Claim to the Estate of the Goodiers. One of that Family, was not many Years past, murder'd by his own Brother at Bristol. I believe he has Merit, or a Wou'd-be-Wit would not have publish'd the following Lines in the News-Papers; for I have observ'd, those that have Merit, are generally liable to bespattering Defamation. However, here are the Lines.

On a Pseudo Player.

THOU Mimic of Cibber-of Garrick, thou

Thou Fop in Othello! thou Cypher in Shape!
Thou Trifle in Person! thou Puppet in Voice!
Thou Farce of a Player! thou Rattle for Boys!
Thou Mongrel! thou dirty face Harlequin Thing!
Thou Puff of bad Paste! thou Ginger-bread King!
Was a Quin, or Delane, the Boast of our Stage,
Set up as sit Marks, for thy Envy, or Rage?
Was a Quin or Delane, who Excel in their Art,
To be ap'd by a Cobler, who bungles his Part?
Thou Mummer in Action! thou Coffee-house Jester!
Thou Mimic sans Sense! mock Hero in Gesture!
Can the Squeak of a Puppet present us a Quin?
Or a Pigmy, or Dwarf, shew a Giant's Design?
Shall Desiciance unpunish'd, at Excellence rail?

Or a Sprat without Ridicule, mimic a Whale? Can a Foot represent us the Length of a Yard? Where then shall such Insolence meet its Reward? Contempt! were the best, like the Mastiff that feels With superior Derision the Cur at his Heels—

O Ireland! too prone to encourage new Toys! In Trinkets, and Novelty, Fickle as Boys!
O Dublin! alas! to a Proverb well known,
To receive what is Foreign, yet scoff at thy own.
Learn truly to judge 'twixt a F—t and a Tune,
Applaud the good Player—but damn the Buffoon!

This Poet is too passionate to be in the Right, neither would I have inserted it, if I had not receiv'd it inclos'd with the sollowing Laconic Epistle.

SIR,

'I Know what you are about; insert the inclos'd in its proper Place, or you will nei-

' ther do yourself, or your Readers Justice. If

you fail, you shall hear of it--- Bob!

Notwithstanding this angry Author, I dare fwear it will not do the Gentleman any Prejudice, for Passion is the worst Persuader in the World. For as the Poet says,

Truth is too naked, of all Art bereav'd:
Since the World will—why—let them be deceiv'd.

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Mrs. FURNIVAL.

Can not tell when Mrs. Furnival first commenced Actress. But I know her Reputation for a Stage Performer was fo great, that a Person of high Birth and Station, who had seen her act several capital Parts at the Theatre in . York, prevail'd on the Manager of Drury-Lane to fend for her in the Year 1737. Accordingly I received a Commission for that Purpose, which she approv'd of. The first Part she acted at her arrival in London, was that of the Scornful Lady in a Comedy of Beaumont and Fletcher's that bears the Title. I own it was a Character of my own chusing, and for no other Reason, but that the Play had slept fince the Death of the inimitable Mrs. Oldfield. Success did not intirely answer the Meaning of my Intention, tho' fhe acquitted herfelf fo well, that there was a very good Actress in Prospect. But the Parts in Tragedy were so taken up, that her Talent that Way was never once try'd in the Theatre-Royal in Drury-Lane. Therefore by the Advice of the same worthy Gentleman that was the Cause of her leaving York for London, she left London for Dublin, where her Merit was fo conspicuous, that her Loss is much regretted. She is once more returned to England, I believe, without any other Ad-

vice but her own, yet I fear she will be remember'd here till a better Alicia in Jane Shore, Lady Macbeth, Hermione in the Diftrest Mother, or Zara in the Mourning Bride, with many other Parts, rifes up to out-do her.

But what at first gives infinite Delight, When often Seen, hangs heavy on the Sight.

DAVID GARRICK, Elq;

HIS compleat Actor was born in Staffordshire, of an antient Family in that County, had a genteel Education, and by his Father design'd for the Law. I doubt not, from his good Sense and Affability, if he had continued in that Honourable Society in Lincoln's-Inn, but he might have made a confiderable Figure at the Bar, and by his Elocution, walk'd in the foremost Rank of eminent Orators.

His Genius led him early to study Nature, and leave the crabbed Tracts of the Law. His facetious good Humour gain'd him Entrance behind the Scenes two or three Years in Drury-Lane before he commenced Actor, where his excellent Understanding could profit by the Faults of others, mend them, and improve the Beauties.

In the Year 1740, he set out in full Lustre

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at the Theatre in Goodman's-Fields, with the Part of Richard the Third, and by the Force of Attraction, drew even the Court, to the farthest Suburbs of London. After making that remote Part of the Town as familiar to Courtiers and Quality as Wapping to Sailors, he came with a Blaze of Light to Drury-Lane. Where he began with an Act of Charity worthy of his Humanity and Goodness by affisting the Widow of Mr. Harper with a Sum, that by good Management, will make her Circumstances easy the rest of her Life. She was at Kilkenny, the Place of her Birth, two Summers . ago, where I received this Account from her own Mouth The Part he perform'd was Chamont in the Orphan.

When this Gentleman was in this Kingdom last, I was unfortunately seiz'd by a stubborn Indisposition, and his good Nature prevail'd upon the eminent Dr. Barry to give me his Assistance; but what need I repeat to those that are not blind that the Sun shines in Summer: I shall end with two Copies of Verses that were printed at his first arrival in

the News-Papers at that Time.

VERSES on Mr. GARRICK, June 19, 1742.

NATURE, for Ages made her dark Abode Obscure, nor one could find the lucky Road: Till Garrick, strictly search'd the thorny Way, And found the immortal Goddess where she lay.

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Arise

Arife fair Dame, the British Roscius said, And show thy young Admirer where to tread---The Goddess view'd him with a pleasing Eye, And smiling gracious, made him this Reply---"Thou art my only, and surviving Son,

" Go on, and tread the Path thou hast begun,

" Go on! my Child! affert thy noble Race,

" And let the World view Nature in thy Face :

" Nature, will still be Nature to the Wise,

"Tho' oft mistaken in a false Disguise:

"Immortal Shakespear, wrote for thee alone, "Proceed, and fix thee in the vacant Throne:

The Sock and Buskin were design'd for thee,

"The Stage is fetter'd, thou shalt set her free.
So, when in Days of Yore, the adventrous
Knights

That follow'd Arms, and prov'd themselves in Fights,

Each aim'd, alone at universal Sway,
To make unwilling Tyranny obey,
Till wise Urganda (c) six'd a magic Sword,
Fit only for the Hand of Britain's Lord;
Many essay'd to force the Weapon forth,
Yet fail'd, altho accounted Knights of Worth,
Till he appear'd that knew the Sword to weild,
With Ease drew forth, and conquer'd all the
Field.

(c) Urganda an Enchantress, that favour'd the Just and Generous.

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On Mr. GARRICK.

Cur in Theatrum Cato severe venisti An Ideo tantum veneras ut exires. Hor.

IN Roman Days, once, Cato the Severe, With awful Brow, went to the Theatre: But O! instead of manly Fire, and Rage, And all the true Pathetick of the Stage: He faw, he heard the Rant, the Droll the Stare, Saw Nature, and the Passions murder'd there-Saw, and retir'd-But should he now revive, And fee glad Nature in her Garrick live, He'd laugh at Bayes, and weep with injur'd Lear, Curse Tyrant Richard, but applaud the Player! By Joy, Rage, Pity, all the Passions mov'd, Garrick would well by Cato be approv'd; The Wife, the Virtuous Cato would forbear His rigid Censures, and in Rapsures swear That by Some Power Divine the Stage was trod, And in the matchless Actor own the God.

This great Actor, is Author of two Dramatic Pieces, the Lying Valet and Miss in her Teens, as also several well writ Prologues, Epilogues, Songs, and Poems of a peculiar Turn of Wit. I shall take Leave to insert one Song, as a Specimen.

Tar Danon, tow can help

To SYLVIA.

If Truth can fix thy wav'ring Heart, Let Damon urge his Claim; He feels the Passion void of Art, The pure, and constant Flame.

The fighing Swains their Torments tell, Their sensual Love contemn, They only prize the beauteous Shell, But slight the inward Gem.

Possession cures the wounded Heart,
Destroys the transient Fire;
But when the Mind receives the Dart,
Enjoyment whets Desire.

Your Charms each stavish Sense controul, A Tyrant's short-liv'd Reign; But milder Reason rules the Soul, Nor Time can break the Chain.

By Age, your Beauties will decay, Your Mind improves with Years; And when the Blossoms fade away, The ripning Fruit appears.

May Heav'n and Sylvia grant my Suit, And bless each future Hour, That Damon, who can taste the Fruit, May gather ev'ry Flow'r.

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THOMAS GRIFFITH, Efq;

Is descended from an antient Family in Wales. His Parents came to settle in Dublin, where this Son was born in the Year 1680. He was put 'Prentice to a Mathematical Instrument-Maker, but a lively spirited Genius, made him cast his Thoughts towards the Theatre, when he saw a young Actress that had sufficient Charms to engage his Heart. The Passion of Love is not to be controlled in Youth. He marry'd her before he had serv'd a third Part of his Time, quitting his Mathematical Master, and bent his Thoughts entirely to the Drama. His Talent, led him to Comedy, of the merry Cast, in which he gave great Pleasure to the Audience.

His Wit and facetious Humour, gained him many Friends, of the best Sort, and superior Rank. In the Year 1710, the late Lord Southwell gave him a Post in the Revenue, which he enjoyed till Death, which sell out in January 24, 1743-4, in his grand Climacterick, two Days before the Night of his Benefit, which was performed for the Widow his second Wife, who was Daughter to the Reverend Mr. Foxcroft of Portarlington in the Queen's County, a

Gentlewoman of Merit and Virtue.

Mr. Griffith was not only a good Actor, but

a pleasing Poet, in what he attempted; his Person was well made, tho' low in Stature. I have seen a Bill of mock Alexander run thus:

The Part of Alexander the Great to be perform'd by little Griffith.

He was an excellent Companion, and told a Story with a peculiar Grace, and would often tell little Histories of bimself, even in Ridicule of bimself. I shall mention one I had from his own Mouth.

After his commencing Actor, he contracted a Friendship with Mr. Wilks, which Chain remained unbroke till the Death of that excellent Comedian. Tho' Mr. Griffith was very young, Mr. Wilks took him with him to London, and had him enter'd for that Season at a fmall Sallary. The Indian Emperor being ordered on a sudden to be play'd, the Part of Pizarro a Spaniard was wanting, which Mr. Griffith procur'd with some Difficulty. Mr. Betterton being a little indisposed, would not venture out to Rehearfal for fear of increasing his Indisposition to the Disappointment of the Audience, had not feen our young Stripling rehearse. But when he came ready at the Entrance, his Ears were pierced with a Voice not familiar to him, he cast his Eyes upon the Stage, where he beheld the diminitive Pizarro with a Truncheon as long as himself (his own Words). He steps up to Downs the Prompter, and cry'd, Zounds, Downs! what sucking Scaramouch

mollo Dow Part made Whi Line. Poor and and but that the . Excu Par I! . art l in n be th had but Cobi niar me 1 les fore

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mouch have you sent on there? Sir, reply'd Downs, he's good enough for a Spaniard, the Part is small. Betterton return'd, If he had made his Eye-brows his Whiskers, and each Whisker a Line, the Part would have been two Lines too much, for such a Monkey in Buskins. Poor Griffith stood on the Stage, near the Door, and heard every Syllable of the short Dialogue, and by his Fears knew who was meant by it; but happy for him, he had no more to speak, that Scene. When the first Act was over (by the Advice of Downs) he went to make his Excuse with --- Indeed Sir, I had not taken the Part, but there was only I alone out of the Play. 1! 1! (reply'd Betterton with a Smile) Thou art but the Tittle of an I. Griffith seeing him in no ill Humour, told him, Indians ought to be the best Figures, on the Stage, as Nature had made them. Very like, reply'd Betterton, but it would be a double Death to an Indian Cobler to be conquer'd by such a Weezle of a Spaniard as thou art! And after this Night, let me never see a Truncheon in thy Hand again, unless to stir the Fire. This Story, as I said before, was of his own telling. However he took his Advice, laid aside the Buskin, and stuck to the Sock, in which he made a Figure equal to most of his Cotemporaries,

Our Genius flutters with the Plumes of Youth, But Observation wings to steddy Truth.

Mr. HENRY GIFFARD.

HIS Gentleman is descended from an antient Family, originally in Buckingbamsbire. His Father had a numerous Islue, he being the last of eight Sons. He was born in London in 1699. In the Year 1716, he was made a Clerk to the South-Sea Company, in which Post he remained three Years. But having a strong Propensity to the Stage, he sirst appear'd in Public on the Theatre in Bath in 1719, and in two Years Probation, he made fuch a Progress, that the Manager of Lincoln's-Inn-Fields Theatre invited him to join his Company, where he continued two Years more: From thence, he went to try his Fortune in Ireland, where his Merit foon brought him into the Management.

During his Stay there, he marry'd the Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Lydal, Persons that made very good Figures in the Theatre. This Gentlewoman died in Child-bed very young, leaving behind her, one Son, born in his Father's House on the North-Strand, who is now an Actor in this Kingdom. Some Years after, Mr. Giffard marry'd a second Wise, who is now alive. She has an amiable Person, and is a well-esteemed Actress both in Tragedy and Comedy, born, if I am not mis-

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informed by her Mother, the Widow Lyddal,

in the Year 1711

Mr. Giffard and Spouse, if I mistake not, came over to England 1730, where they supported a Company of Comedians then under the Management of Mr. Odell, now Deputy-Licencer of Plays under the Lord-Chamberlain his Grace the Duke of Grafton. Mr. Odell, from not understanding the Management of a Company (as indeed, how should any one, that is not in some Sort, brought up to that Knowledge) foon left it to Mr. Giffard that did; who in the Year 1733, caused to be built an intire, new, beautiful convenient Theatre, by the fame Architect with that of Covent-Garden, where Dramatic Pieces were performed with the utmost Elegance, and Propriety. Some Years after, he was obliged to quit that Theatre (I may fay by Oppression) and occupy'd the vacant Theatre in Lincoln's-Inn-Fields, but his Success did not Answer his Merit. From thence he transplanted himself in the Theatre-Royal in Drury-Lane, where he and his Spoufe continue ever fince.

Merit, will sometimes fail of due Regard, And Virtue's seif must be its own Reward.

Mr. BENJAMINHUSBAND,

7 AS born in Pembrokeshire, January 1672. His Ancestors were an antient and reputable Family long feated in that County. He fell in Love with the Tragic Muse very young, but dangled after the Drama full two Years fighing, at great Expence, before he was suffered to declare his Passion publickly. Yet certainly he possed most of the Requifites that compound agood Actor, to affure Success. But the Managers of those Theatrical Days were very cautious in their Proceedings; no Persons were fit for their Stages, without a visible Appearance, at least, of not displeasing. And yet it was with some difficulty, he gained Permission to personate Sir Walter Raleigh, in the Earl of Esex, but he came off so well, that the following Pay-Day, he received a Week's Sallary, the usual Stipend of young Actors (ten Shillings a Week) but unluckily the Death of the good Queen Mary put a Stop to their Acting for near fix Months. However when Permission was given to open the Theatres again, Mr. Husband soon gained better Parts, and a larger Sallary.

In the Year 1696, Mr. Dogget (d) being

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⁽d) This truly great Comedian, was born in Caftle-freet,

then in Ireland, recommended Mr. Husband to Mr. Ashbury, as a very promising young Actor, and fit for his Purpose. He set out from London with Mr. Trefusis (e), and embark'd for Ireland,

freet, Dublin (a Circumstance overlook'd by the Laureat) He lest his Occupation, as an Actor, several Years before his Death, and in his Will bequeathed to Waterman's Hall a Sum for ever, sufficient to buy a Coat and Silver Badge to be row'd for on the Thames by 'Prentices every Year that have suffilled their Indentures. A humorous Poet wrote the following Lines upon the Occasion on a Glass Window at Lambeth the First of August 1736:

Tom Dogget, the greatest sty Drole in his Parts In Acting, was certain a Master of Arts, A Monument lest--no Herald is fuller, His Praise is sung Yearly, by many a Sculler: Ten Thousand Years hence, if the World lasts so long, Tom Dogget will still be the Theme of their Song. Old Nol, with great Lewis and Bourbon forgot, And numberless Kings in Oblivion shall rot.

(e) I have mentioned Jo Trefusis before, but shall add something here which I have learn'd from Mr. Husband. Jo was reputed the natural Son of Oliver Cromwel, but I must own he did not seem to have any Resemblance of Features with his Father, if we may judge by the Pictures and Gravings of the Protector; Jo had a long Chin, and naturally a most consummate foolish Face by Nature formed for suitable Characters, yet a Person of infinite Humour, and shrewd Conceits, with a particular Tone of Voice and Manner, that gave a double Satisfaction to what he said. Adhering strictly to Honesty without Guile, or Falshood, which I suppose he inherited from his Mother, he acquired the Appellative

Ireland, and was at Sea in that violent Storm, when Brigadier Fitzgerald was cast away in the Packet-Boat, near Hoath, where every Soul perished but the Master of the Vessel. However, after much Difficulty, and great Danger the landed sase in Dublin. Mr. Husband con-

from all that knew him of Honest Jo! a Character he bore with Justice. Jo, by the following Account of himself must have been very young on the Stage He enter'd a Volunteer on Board the Ship where the Duke of Tork commanded in the Channel in that memorable Sea Engagement with the Dutch Fleet commanded (I think) by Van Trump in the Year 1673. When the Preparations were making for the Battle, Fo, tho' a Volunteer, confess'd, Fear began to invade him; but when the Man at the Topmast Head, cry'd a Sail! then two Sail! and after, Zounds, a whole Wood! Jo's Terrors augmented; but his Fears came to the full Heighth, when a Sailor ask'd him if he had not perform'd on the Stage? Fo reply'd in the Affirmative. Why then (replied the blunt Tarr) To-morrow, if you are not kill'd the first Broadside, by G -- d you will see the deepest and bloodiest Tragedy, you ever faw in your Life.

Jo was so inimitable in dancing the Clown, that General Ingoldiby was so well pleased that he sent him five Guineas from the Box where he sat. Jo dressed himself next Day and went to the Castle to return Thanks. The General was hard to be persuaded it was the same Person; but Jo soon convinced him, by saying, Ise the very Mon, ant please your Ex-cell-en cey, and at the same time twirling his Hat, as he did in the Dance with his consummate foolish Face and Scrape. Nay, now I am convinced, replied the General (Laughing) and thou shalt not show such a Face for nothing here. So gave Jo sive Guineas more, which so well pleased him, that he paid his Compliments in his aukward Clownish Manner, and as Skakespear says, Set the Table on a Roar. So Exit Jo.

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an Actor, and a Gentleman of exact Conduct,

an Example truly worthy of imitating.

He afterwards passed and repassed from England to Ireland several Times, till in the Year 1713, he was settled in this Kingdom, for (I believe) the remaining Part of his Days, fix'd in the Esteem of all that know him.

The Lees of Life with Chearfulness he wears, And from an upright Mind no Death he fears.

Mr. CHARLES HULET.

HIS Person, performed one Season on the Dublin Stage. He was born in the Year 1701, and was by his Father put 'Prentice to a Bookseller. By reading of Plays in his M'after's Shop, he us'd to repeat Speeches in the Kitchen in the Evening, to the Destruction of many a Chair, which he substituted in the Room of real Persons in his Drama. One Night, he was repeating the Part of Alexander, with his wooden Representative of Clytus, (an old Elbow-Chair) and coming to the Speech where the old General is to be kill'd, this young mock Alexander snatch'd a Poker instead of a Javelin, and threw it with such Strength against poor Clysus, that the Chair was kill'd upon the Spot, and lay mangled on the Floor. The Death of Clytus made a monstrous Noise, which disturb'd the Master in the Parlour, who call'd out to know the Reason. And was answer'd by the Cook below, Nothing, Sir, but that Alexander has kill'd Clytus.

His Master Mr. Edmund Curll (f), (a Perfon well noted in London from Mr. Pope's commencing Physician) finding his Inclination so strong for the Stage, agreed to let him try his Fortune there. He had a most extraordinary

(f) Mr. Curll was a Person of extraordinary Talents, very pleasing in Conversation, and could extract Gold from Dirt. He had the Art of forming a Title to a Book, beyong the rest of the Craft, or even the Authors themselves. I have forgot how he came to stumble over Mr. Pope, for Mr. Curll was a little purblind and loft his Sight some Years before his Death. But Mr. Pope in Revenge invited him to a Tavern under the Colour of Friendship: Sack being a favourite Liquor with Mr, Curll, this great Poet had a Draught prepared in an antimonial Cup, which the unsuspecting Bookseller chearfully drank off to the Health of his good Friend Mr. Pope. But the Operation began to work before he could reach his own House, with such violent Motions, that the intended Farce, was near ending in the Tragedy of Mr. Edmund Curll. The next Day, to compleat his Revenge, Mr. Pope published a humorous Account of the Murder of Mr. Curll by Poison. But this Poet, and Booseller to their Deaths, declared fell War against each other; and tho' the latter might be put to his Shifts fometimes, yet he often found Means to gall his Kibe. Pope in his Dunciad has made Curll a Demi Hero, and has filthily bedaubed him with Honours; but enrag'd Wit like a Wasp disturb'd will fly at harmless Passengers, and leave their poisoned Sting behind.

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" 7 " b " a melodious Voice, strong, and clear, and in the Part of Macheath in the Beggar's Opera, he was allow'd to excel the Original; then he was an excellent Mimic, if Excellency may be join'd to Mimicry. He took a little too much Pride in the Firmness of his Voice; for he had an odd Custom of stealing unperceiv'd upon a Perfon and with a Hem! in his Ear deafen him for some time, with the Strength and Loudness of his Voice. Yet this customary Folly, (for Folly it may be justly call'd) prov'd his Fate; for the last Hem! he gave, broke a Blood-Veffel, which was the Caufe of his Death in twenty-four Hours after. He was a great Benefactor to the Malt Tax, which in my Opinion was the Cause of that Mountain of Flesh he was loaded with.

At the Time of his Death, he was under Mr. Henry Giffard at the Theatre in Goodman's-Fields He was bury'd at the Charge of that Gentleman in St. Mary's Church, White-chapel, in the 35th Year of his Age. We shall end with Mr. Hulet, in Mr. Giffard's own Words.

" Mr. Charles Hulet was endowed with great Abilities for a Player; but labour'd

" under the Disadvantage of a Person rather

" too Corpulent for the Hero, or the Lover, " but his Port well became Henry the Eighth,

" Falftaff, &c. many other Characters, both

" Tragedy and Comedy in which he would have

" been equally Excellent, had his Application and Figure, been proportionable to his Qua-

" lifications,

" lifications, which had he duly cultivated, he

" would have become a very confiderable Per-

" former.

What Machines are we poor Mortals! that a Person should be kill'd with a Hem!

As in a Watch, if the least Engine flies, The Work is stop'd, and the whole Movement dies.

Mr. BENJAMIN JOHNSON,

Ommonly called Ben Johnson, was bred a Painter, where his Employment led him to paint under his Master, the cenes for the Stage, but he took more Pleasure in hearing the Actors Rehearse, than in his Pencil or Colours, and as he used to say in his merry Mood, left the Saint's (g) Occupation, to take that of a Sinner.

He arrived to as great a Persection in Acting, as his great Namesake did in Poetry. He seem'd to be proud to wear that eminent Poet's double Name, being more particularly great in all that Authors Plays that were usually performed, viz. Wasp in the Play of Bartholomew Fair, Corbaccio in the Fox, Morose in the Silent Woman, and Ananias in the Alchymist.

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⁽g) St. Luke was a Painter, and those that follow that Art, have chose him for their Patron, and make his Day a Time of Mirth and Jollity.

He

He was but once in this Kingdom, about fifty Years ago, in the Summer Season. I have heard him often give most extravagant Praises to one Baker, a Master-Pavior in Dublin, for excelling in Sir John Falstaff, the Spanish Fryar, Sir Epicure Mammon in the Alchymift, and many other Parts. He would be studying in the Streets, while he would be overlooking his Men at their Work. One Day two of his Men that were newly come under their Master, and were Strangers to his Manner, observing his Countenance, Motions, Gesture, and talking to himself, imagined their Master was mad. Baker seeing his Men neglect their Work to gaze at him, bid them in a hasty Manner, mind their Business! The Country Fellows (for they but lately came from Chefter) went to work again, but still with an Eye upon their Master. The Part was Sir John Falstaff Baker was Rehearfing, and when he came to the Fifth Act where the humorous Knight is suppos'd to see Sir Walter Blunt lye dead upon the Stage -- He gives a Look on one of his new Paviors, and muttered loud enough to be heard, with Eyes fix'd upon him---Who have we here? -- Sir Walter Blunt! there's Honour for you. The Fellow that was stooping, rose on the Instant clapping hold of his Master--Wauns! Ise blunt enough to take care of you, Ise warrant you! So with the Help of his Companion, they bound Mr. Baker Hands and Feet, affisted by other People no wifer than themselves, notwirhstanding their Matter's Noise and Struggle to no purpose, purpose, they carried him home, with a Cluster of Mob at their Heels. Mr. Johnson inform'd me when he returned to England, he gave Mr. Betterton the Manner of Baker's playing Falstaff, which that great Actor not only approv'd of, but imitated, and allowed the Manner was better than his own. Mr. Husband gave me much the same Account of this Mr. Baker.

Mr. Johnson played to the last Year of his Life, with the same standard Reputation, and died in August 1742, in the 77th Year of his Age.

He fell like Autumn Fruit that mellowed long, Even wonder'd at, because he dropt no sooner. OEDIPUS.

Miss J. Jones.

THE Father of this young Gentlewoman, was born in Wales, a Branch of an antient and reputable Family in that Country; but an unforeseen Missortune salling upon him, he made the Stage his Resuge, and governed a Country Company many Years, with Judgment, Honesty, and Reputation Miss Jones, more by the Will of her Father, than her own Inclinations, was thrust on the Stage a mere Insant, and now makes a very good Figure there, but her Virtue and sober discreet Behaviour,

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viour, may be a Pattern for Imitation: Therefore I shall say no more, but conclude that she deserves a better Fate.

Our Guardian Angel is fair Innocence, And virtuous Actions are our best Defence.

Mr. THEOPHILUS KEEN.

I Mention this Gentleman, as receiving Infructions from the late Joseph Ashbury, Eig; Mr. Keen was an excellent Scholar, and a very good Actor; but having some Share in the Government of the Theatre in Lincoln's-Inn Fields under Mr. Rich, either for the want of Performers, or perhaps overlooking his Talents, (a Fault sometimes very good Actors of both Sexes are guilty of) he stood for Parts something out of his Road, as Orooneko, Earl of Esex, Edgar in King Lear, when in the Part of Gloster in the same Play, and others of that Cast, no Actor of his Time could excel him. Altho' a very good Figure, and Voice, his Person wanted Elegance for the soft Characters.

It was reported, the ill Success of the Theatre when he was Sharer in Profit and Loss broke his Heart. He died in the Year 1719, and was bury'd in the Body of the Church of St. Clements-Danes, by a voluntary Subscription

tion from both Houses. It was what we term in England, a Walking Funeral, and there were upwards of two hundred Persons in deep Mourning. His Life was published by Mr. Savage illegitimate Son to the Earl of Rivers. Several Wow'd-be-Wits wrote Copies of Verses upon his Death: One I remember ending with this Line.

And Death was found too Sharp for Keen.

Mr. LAURENCEKENNEDY.

THIS Gentleman is a Native of Ireland, born in Dublin. His good Figure, agreeable Voice, and genteel easy Carriage, render him a pleasing Actor; and we may expect from such Qualifications, that Time may bring him to great Persection. All Arts are learn'd by Time, Observation and Industry, and when Choice guides Youth in any Occupation, Nature seems to lead the Way.

But many blunder on in various Ways,
Some ill succeed, while others merit Praise.

Mr. JOHN LEIGH,

Think was born in Ireland. He commenced Actor, however on the Irish Theatre. He was a Person of some Education, with a particular amiable Form, and genteel Address, in so much that he gain'd the Appellative of Handsome Leigh. A good Figure was the chief Advantage in the Parts he perform'd. He was call'd from this Kingdom, to fill up the Troop of Comedians, rais'd to garrison the New Theatre in Lincoln's-Inn-Fields, in the Year 1714, at its first Opening, where he set forth the First Night in Captain Plume, in the Recruiting Officer; which occasion'd the following Lines wrote on the Back of one of their Bills.

'Tis right to raise Recruits, for faith, they're wanted:

For not one acting Soldier's here, 'tis granted.

Mr. Leigh, I believe, might have been in the good Graces of the Fair-Sex, if his Tafte had led him that Way. He was addicted to Poetry, and produced a Comedy call'd Kenfington-Gardens, acted at the Theatre in Lincoln's-Inn Fields, in the Year 1720, which walk'd consumptively six Nights, and then expir'd. He also trimm'd up a Farce call'd, Hob's Wedding,

ding, taken from a Comedy call'd, The Country Wake, written by that perfect Comedian Mr. Thomas Dogget. He has wrote several humorous Songs: Here sollows a Sample, which as it is a Theatrical Anecdote, will require a little Illustration by Way of Notes.

To the Tune of, Thomas 1 cannot.

MY scandalous Neighbours of Portugal-street*,
Come listen a while to my Ditty;
I'll sing you a Song, tho' my Voice be not sweet,
And that you will say is a Pity:
As merry a Sonnet as Times can afford,
Of Egleton (i), Walker (k), Jack Hall (1) and
my Lord (m),

* Portugal street, where the Theatre in Lincoln's. Inn Fields is built.

(i) Mr. Egleton, commonly call'd Baron Egleton, for taking that Title upon him in France, where he squander'd away a small Patrimony. His Person was perfectly genteel, and a very pleasing Actor; but through a wild Road of Life, he finish'd his Journey in the 29th Year of his Age.

(k) Mr. Walker (the original Macheath) Vide the Ac-

count of his Life.

(1) Mr. John Hall, a Sharer in old Smock-Alley Theatre above thirty Years ago. He went from hence with Mr Leigh to the New Theatre in Lincoln's-Inn-Fields. He was something too Corpulent, and a Thickness of Speech, that might be mimic'd with ease, which adds some Humour to this Ballad. He understood Music, and was once a Dancing-Master, and the original Lockit in the Beggar's Opera.

(m) My Lord, a young Nobleman weak in Intellects.

(Title and Estates do not always inherit Wisdom)

If you doubt of the Truth, to confirm everyWord,
I'll call for a Witness---Will Thomas! Will
Thomas! (n)

Ill call for a Witness --- Will Thomas!

II.

First Egleton coax'd the Fool over the Way (0)
With Sentences sweeter than Honey:

A Toad in a Hole (p) was their Dinner that Day, And my Noodle he lent them his Money.

What the I have got by him many a Crown,

What I ne'er can forgive him is, that he came

Five Guineas the Night ere he went out of Town. Is this true, or no?---O yes! says Will Thomas! O yes, &c.

III.

Tom Walker, his Creditors meaning to chouse, Like an honest good-natur'd young Fellow; Resolv'd all the Summer to stay in the House, And Rehearse by himself Massianello (q).

As

(n) A Waiter at a Coffee house in Portugal freet, over-against the Stage-Door, a Person in Understanding pretty near upon a Par with my Lord.

(o) The young Lord.

(p) A Cant Word for any bak'd Meat with a Pud-

ding

(q) Massamello a Play, or rather two Plays on the Rebellion of Naples, by Thomas Anello, a Fisherman of that City, who was near subverting the Government, having the whole Power and Command in his Hands for several Days, but plunging himself into Wine instead of his

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As soon as he heard of the Baron's Success (r), He stript off his Night-gown, and put on his Dress,

And cry'd D-mn my B---d! I will strike for no less;

So he call'd o'er the Hatch (1) for Will Thomas! Will Thomas!

So he call'd, &c.

IV.

Go tell my young Lord, says this modest young Man.

I beg he'd invite me to Dinner;
I'll be as diverting as ever I can,
I will by the Faith of a Sinner!
I mimic all Actors the worft, and the beft,
I'll fing him a Song, I'll crack him a Jeft,
I'll make him Act better than Henley the
Prieft (t).

his Element of Water, he at last ended his Life and Mock Reign in a Ditch Mr. Walker took some Pains that Summer to contract the two Plays into one, which was perform'd the following Winter, with some Success. The two Plays were originally written by Mr. Thomas Dursey.

(r) Mr. Egleton received the five Guineas from the Lord.

(f) The Hatch of the Stage Door. The Bounds of those Theatrical Princes, that might receive Four Pounds 2 Week, and by their Industry make shift to spend Six, A great Virtue in some Theatrical Gentry.

(t) Orator Henley, who was taught to Speak by Mr.

Walker.

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I'll tell him so, Sir, says Will Thomas, Will Thomas, I'll tell bim fo, &c.

У.

Jack Hall, who was then just awaken'd from Sleep,

Said (turning about to Grace Moffet) (u) 'Twou'd vex any Dog to see Pudding thus creep, And not have a Share of the Profit.

If you have not says Grace, you're not Mr. Hall ! And if I have not, it shall cost me a Fall,

For half a Loaf's better than no Bread at all, And so I'll call out for Will Thomas, Will Thomas,

And fo, &c.

Go tell my young Lord, I can teach him to Dance, Altho' I'm no very great Talker;

I'll show him good Manners just landed from France.

That's more than he'll learn from Tom Walker!

1 Sing, and 1 Act, 1 Dance, and 1 Fence! I am rare Judge of---good Eating--- and Sense--And then-as for English -- I understand French.

Ill tell him fo, Sir, fay's Will Thomas, Will Thomas,

I'll tell bim fo, &c.

(u) Grace Moffet, Daughter to Mr. Hall's Second! Wife, that kept the Bell and Dragon in Portugal freet.

VII.

The Peer was just going his Purse-strings to draw

In order to lend them his Money---

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Ili :

As soon as his forward good Nature I saw (w), I cry'd out, my Lord, sie upon you!

To us, you're as hard as a Turk, or a Jew, If you part with your Money, Pay where it is due:

Poor Betty's (x) with Child, and it may be by

Here's Fun for us all! cry'd Will Thomas, Will Thomas, Here's Fun, &c.

VIII.

When his Lordship heard this, away down he

And drove away strait to the Devil (y),
Will Thomas sneak'd over to the Green-Man(z).
Thus our Customers use us uncivil (a).
Poor Betty's Missortune is pity'd by all,
Who expects ev'ry Moment in Pieces to fall,
Tho' she swears 'tis my Lord's, 'twas got by Jack
Hall,

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(w) As foon, &c. This Ballad was to be suppos'd to be made by the Woman that kept the Cossee-house.

(x) Betty, Maid to the Coffee-Woman, that could ferve the Peer, and the Porter.

(y) The Devil Tavern, Temple-Bar.
(2) A Brandy Shop, over the Way.

(a) Thus our Customers, &c. Reslections of the Cossee-Woman.

Or else by poor sneaking Will Thomas, Will Thomas. Or elfe, &cc.

The Author died in 1726, the 37th Year of his Age.

A Time that should to true Perfection tend, But many promise well, that never mend.

Mr. LEWIS LAYFIELD.

A A S born in England, has been in many Employments both by Sea and Land, and was formerly very active, and ftrong, able to go through Fatigues. As I do not know the Offices he bore in the Service, I must be silent on that Head. I remember him in Drury-Lane, when I was in my Youth, a nimble active Scaramouck, before he was loaden with that Burden of Flesh, he now carries about him. At that time, he was such a Person as his eldest Son, Mr. Robert Layfield appears at present, who is a very good Player in several Cast of Parts, particularly Serjeant Kite, &c.

Mr. Layfield has been a main Pillar, time past, in supporting the Dublin Theatre, and therefore ought to be respected in his Decline, but he is happily engaged for Life, and of Consequence (if Articles are binding) will receive

his Sallary to the Day of his Death. There are several Parts he might still perform with Satisfaction, as Hob, Jobson, and many others, for the Audience (in well efteemed Actors) will bate them fomething of their Years, for the Service they bave done. I do not know whether that Circumstance will have any Weight with the Managers here, tho' it is an old fashion'd Custom in England. But different Nations different Customs.

'Tis Said the Natives of the Cape Good-Hope(t) When Age is failing, end it with a Rope.

Mr. WILLIAM MILWARD.

HIS Gentleman was born at Lichfield in Staffordshine, the 29th of September, in the Year 1702. His Great Grandfather Sir Thomas Milward, was Chief Justice of West-Chefter, and rais'd a Troop of Horse, in Defence of that unhappy Monarch, King Charles the First, and was then a County Palatine, which occasion'd the Rump Parliament in the

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⁽b) It is a Custom with the Inland Hottentots (who are not under the Eye of the Dutch at the Cape) when they perceive their Relations drooping with Age and Infirmities, either to carry them into some distant Wood, for Beafts to devour, or end them by Ax or Halter at Home; and have a Saying among them --. No Work, no Meat.

Year 1659, to vote their Charter void, and I do not find it ever restor'd. The Family were originally from Derbyshire. The Father of our Actor, a sew Years after the Birth of his Son, removed to Uttoxeter (commonly call'd Tociter) in the County of Stafford, distant from London 126 measur'd Miles, formerly a Colony of the Romans.

He had his Education in a School of that Town, accounted one of the best in that Part of the Country. At Fisteen, his Father brought him to London, where he was put Apprentice to an eminent Apothecary in Norfolk-street in the Strand; but he has often declared, there were so many Dangers in the Employment, that he could never like it. The following Accident made him determine to leave it.

He was ordered by his Master to carry his "Prescriptions to a Gentleman and a Lady ill "of different Maladies, at the same time; the

" Labels were wrong directed, but he did not discover this Miltake till the next Day,

" when he carried other Medicines to the same

" Persons, and by his Judgment in the O-" peration, soon sound out the Mistake. He

" was greatly terrified, but for fear of more, "he let fall the Phial he had in his Hand,

" as by Accident, ran back to his Ma" fler, and told him what had been done. The

" Master order'd more proper Doses, the Pa-

" tients recovered, and all was well.

Mr. Milward's first Essay in Acting, was among young Gentlemen, privately, for their own Diversion. In a small time after, he mixt with a Country Company of Comedians, where his Merit shone so bright, that it open'd the Eyes of the Manager in Lincoln's-Inn-Fields, with whom he rose in that Theatre, and Covent-Garden, to be placed in the formost Rank of Persection. He died in the 40th Year of his Age, in the very Meridian of an Actor, then belonging to the Theatre in Drury-Lane.

Mr. Milward shall make his Exit from this worldy Stage, with an Epilogue spoke for the Benefit of his Widow, which will better speak

his Excellencies.

WHEN Roscius died, each gen'rous Roman wept.

While Cicero's deathless Page his Plaudit kept;
Such was the Harvest in that Golden Age,
Who toil'd to till the Vineyard of the Stage:
The Romans wept! more generous Britons ye
Dry up the Tears of Milward's Family:
Your bounteous Cares beyond the Grave extend!
Lo! what a Scene dead Merit to befriend!
For Merit sure he shar'd in every Part,
Merit most rare!—Integrity of Heart!
What e'er of Friendly, Gen'rous, Good, he play'd,
In Scenes of real Life he still display'd.
Young Hamlet's Sable when he chose to wear
Young Hamlet's filial Piety was there:
When the fond Lover Phocyas was his Part,
Each tender Line sprang glowing from his Heart;

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⁽c) Phocyas in the Siege of Damascus.

Or when Macdust's dire Anguish was his Theme, The Husband, and the Father bled in him.

Well might he please, when with each virtuous

Thought !

The Poet penn'd, the Player's Breast was fraught. Such Milward was, as such his early Grave Calls down the Pity of the Fair and brave! Cut off just at the Noon-tide of his Days, Just when he hop'd to have deserv'd your Praise: The Player steel'd to counterfeit the Tear Distills an undissembled Eye-drop here; Whilst by this splendid Circle sir'd, his Breast With Emulation burns, and claims his best, That his own Manes may like Milward's rest.

Mr. CHARLES MACKLIN,

but left that Country very young. He cast his Thoughts towards the Stage in England in his early Years. The Science of Acting, is not to be learn'd without great Labour, and Study, and not Copying any Performer that went before him, he has at length shone out a finish'd Original. I never knew him undertake any Part, but as in Painting, I found some Strokes of Nature, that gave fresh Touches to the Picture he was drawing.

He rose gradually in the Theatrical Corps, like the late Northern Star of Russia, till he

came to be chief Leader, he regularly gained the Topmast Step, and now is firmly seared in the Throne of Perfection, dispensing Laws to that Part of the Province where the Sock is worn, where he reigns fole Monarch, and defervedly fo, fince with long laborious Pains, he has found out the trueRule of Reigning. Shylock the Few in the Merchant of Venice, is so inimitably counterfeited, that we cannot fay more, than what a Gentleman faid Extempore on feeing him perform the Part;

This is the Tew That Shakespear drew!

This excellent Comedian is Author of a Play call'd, Henry the VIIth, or the Popish Impostor, acted at the Theatre-Royal in Drury-Lane, the Story of Perkin Warbeck. The Piece (in my Judgment) is well plann'd, the Diction is not confidered critically. But no wonder, fince he was put upon the Subject, and had but fix Weeks from the first Line in Writing to the first Night in Acting. The following one Act Pieces have been performed, with great Success, but not printed.

A Will, or no Will; or, a New Case for the

Lawyers.

A Critic on the Suspicious Husband; or, the

Plague of Envy.

The Fortune Hunters; or, the Widow Bewitch'd.

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I shall conclude with two Lines, wrote by a Gentleman in this Kingdom.

This Jew, this Colonel, Lopez, Ben, has shown, He makes each various Character his own.

Mrs. MACKLIN,

AY (by her Judgment, and Execution in the Parts she undertakes) be equally rank'd with the First Class of Actresses, and in some Articles lead the Way. She never sets up for a Heroine, or attempts to appear in an improper Light; she knows the Power of her own Talents, and always shines with unborrow'd Light, without the Danger of being eclipsed. Her Propriety in Dress, for the various Characters she performs, is another Excellence, that most of her Cotemporaries either pass over with very little Regard, or not enough.

In my Theatrical Course of above thirty Years, I have not seen her Equal in many Parts, viz. the Widow Black-Acre in Wycherly's Plain-Dealer, Mrs. Day in the Committee, Widow Lackit in Southern's Oroonoko, Lady Pliant in Congreve's Double-Dealer, Doris in Assorbed by Sir John Vanbrugh, Mrs. Amelet in the Confederacy by the same Author, Lady Wishfort in the Way of the World, and a Number

ber of other Characters, that are wrote in the true Spirit of Comedy. But a Vessel need not fail of arriving at the defired Port, with the

Care of fo good a Pilot.

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We may find by these two Examples, that Ireland has produced as compleat Comedians, as her Sister England. But I shall give a few Lines the Sentiments of a young Gentleman in this City.

To Mrs. MACKLIN.

WHILE Macklin chaims the list'ning I brong A nobler Subjett warms my Song. Of Nature's Sacred Name I'd fing, From whom her various Beauties spring, The Swelling Sense!—the genial Fire! The nameless Graces we admire! To her-she frankly did impart A Clue-to trace the mazey Heart. She gave her Wit-with graceful Eafe, And every Attribute to please; But know—thou finish'd Nymph—to you, Nor Wonder-nor Applause-is due For Charms—which Nature only drew.

Mr. JOHN MORRIS,

A S born in this Kingdom. I understand his first Entrance on the Stage, was under the Conduct of Mrs. Violante; with her he travelled to England, and by various Changes has been in most of the Theatres in London, as well as Dublin. There are several Old-Mens Parts, that he masterly executes. He sings, passingly, is esteemed a good Teague, and an excellent Pierot. He has a Brother of the same Calling.

Dancing is certainly one of the Appendages to Education, that few polite People would be without, yet if it mends the Manners, it does not always mend the Mind. But as Othello fays,

'Iis not to make me jealous,
Io Say, myWife is fair, seeds well, loves Company,
Is free of Speech, sings, plays, and dances well;

Where Virtue is, these are most Virtuous.

Mr. CHARLES MORGAN,

WAS born in London, in the Year 1717. His Father and Mother both belonging to the Stage at his Birth, the Son played the Childrens Parts as soon as he could speak plain. He came into this Kingdom in the Year 1737, with his Parents, where he made a great Progress in what is called Low Comedy, and gave great Hopes of Perfection, if a lingering Consumption had not taken him off in the R 2

Flower of his Age. I fear, he took a little too much Freedom with his Constitution, and by Perseverance made shift to get the better of it. He died in May 1745, in the 28th Year of his Age. The last Part he personned was Beau Clincher in the Constant Couple, being the sirst Time of Mr. Sheridan's appearing in the Character of Sir Harry Wildair, where Mr. Morgan notwithstanding his ill Habit of Body, like a Taper in its last Blaze, gave a brighter Flame, than all that shone before. This was November, tho' he lingered on till the May sollowing.

Thus manly Health is often overcome, When its worst Foe is to be found at Home.

Mr. WILLIAM MYNITT.

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mily, at Weobly in Herefordshire, in the Year 1710, where he received a good School Education: He was sent to London very young to be put into Business, but his Friends or rather Relations (who often prove our greatest Enemies) neglecting his Fortune, he turn'd his Thoughts to the Drama. However he had not the Vanity of most of the Theatrical Young Heroes, who jump at once into your Othello, Oroonoko, Hamlet, or Captain Plume, but wisely weighing his own Talents, step'd into the Part

Part of Polonius in Hamlet, where he gain'd such Applause, that he resolv'd to put on the Sock, with which he walked an easie Pace in

the right Road to Perfection.

His first Tryal of Skill, was at the Theatre in the Hay-market (commonly call'd the French House) where he gave such Strokes of Judgment, that alarm'd his best Antagonists. From his beginning Encouragement, he was follicited to add a promissing Member to the Company of Bath, where there is a regular Theatre, and an Audience as difficult to be pleas'd, as that in London, being generally Persons of the highest Rank that frequent those Diversions in the Capitol. He had the good Fortune to give Satisfaction there, infomuch that feveral Perfons of Distinction and Taste, promis'd to recommend him to one of the establish'd Theatres in London. But a Company that Season fetting out for Ireland, he was refolved to accompany them, and cultivate his Genius in this Kingdom. His Knowledge in Music, is some Addition to his Merit, and in his Walk of Acting, he may keep Pace with the Best on both Sides the Water.

I never saw Mrs. Mynitt perform any Part, but as she has an amiable Person, and excellent Voice, I have taken it upon Trust, that she is an agreeable Actress both in Tragedy and Comedy. But the Bulk of the Letters in the Bills, are the distinguishing Characteristics of Meric. It puts me in memory of a Mandarin I saw at Canton in China, who was listed on

a Throne of State to public View, while a Dozen of his Slaves that bore him in Triumph, through the Streets, were cover'd with a Curtain, and no more of their Persons seen, but the regular Steps of their Feet.

In every Region'tis a Maxim try'd, Custom in spight of Reason will preside.

Mr. HENRY NORRIS (alias JUBILLEE DICKY.)

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HIS natural Comedian was born in Salisbury-Court in 1665, near the Spot where the Theatre was afterwards erected that went by the Name of Dorset-Garden Theatre, it being in Queen Elizabeth's Days the Gardens of the Palace belonging to the Earl of Dorset. He played on the Irish Stage in 1695. Tho' a dimunitive Figure, there were many Parts that he excell'd in, viz. Barnaby Brittle in the Wanton Wife, &c. I remember when Mr. Norris was in his Decline Mr. Cibber Sen. made some Alterations in the Play, and perform'd the Part himself. Mrs. Oldfield that of Mrs. Brittle. But she complain'd she could not perform it with that Spirit with him, as she did with little Norris (as she call'd him) when I as'd her the Reason, the reply'd, Cuckoldom did not sit so easie on Cibber's Figure, as it did upon

upon that of Norris's, who seem'd form'd by Nature to be one.

The Mother of this little great Comedian, was one of the first Women that came on the Stage as an Actress; for some time after the Restoration of King Charles the Second, young smooth'd fac'd Men perform'd the Womens Parts. That humorous Monarch coming before his usual Time to Shakespear's Hamlet, sent the facetious Earl of Rochester to know the Reason of their Delay, who brought Word back, That the Queen was not quite shav'd. Ods Fish (his usual Expression) I beg her Majesty's Pardon! we'll wait till her Barber has done with her.

Mr. Norris marry'd Mrs. Knapton the Sister of the late Mr. Wilks's first Wife, by whom he had several Children; the Females are since dead, and resembled the Mother in Stature, she being a very personable Woman, but the Sons copy'd the Father our Jubillee Dicky, which Nickname came, for his inimitable humorous Persormance of a Part so call'd in the Constant Couple, or a Trip to the Jubillee.

He spoke Tragedy exceedingly knowing in the different Passions, tho' he never perform'd any Part of the serious Cast; for not-withstanding his Judgment, on the London Theatres, his Figure must have made the Sentiments Ridiculous. After the Death of that celebrated Author Mr. Addison, the merry Mr. Penkethman at his Theatre at Richmond (d),

play'd

(d) There are two Richmonds in England; one in Yorhshire

play'd the Tragedy of Cato, or rather defil'd those noble Sentiments of Liberty, out of such merry Mouths. Norris was ridiculously dress'd for Cato, Penkethman Juba, low Comedians for the other Characters, and the two Ladies fupply'd by Men of the same Cast. Yet a Blindman might have born with Norris in the Roman Patriot, for he spoke it with all the Solemnity of a suffering Hero, while Penkethman and the rest of the motley Tribe, made it as Ridiculous by Humour and Action. some of the First Rank in the Kingdom seem'd highly diverted; whilft others invok'd Manes of the dead Roman and Briton to rife and avenge their own Caufe. I remember the next Morning the following four Lines were pasted on the Door of the Play-house:

While Greatness hears such Language spoke Where Godlike Freedom's made a Joke, Let such mean Souls be never Free, To taste the Sweets of Liberty.

An illustrious Nobleman who had a Seat near Richmond, saw several People reading the Lines, as he was riding up the Hill, stop'd,

The other Richmond is ten Miles from London. It may Rank with some Cities in England for its Extent, but I know of none that can equal it, in its fine Situation upon the noble River of Thames, its healthful Air, its beautiful various Prospects from the Hill, and its increasing noble Buildings.

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and perus'd them; faid in his usual grave Man-

ner -- I wish the Poetry had been better.

Mr. Norris died in the 69th Year of his Age. His eldest Son, may be remember'd here as an Actor, some sew Years ago on old Smock-Alley Stage, but neither he or his Brother (who has likewise troubled several Country Stages in England) resembled the Father in any Thing but in Stature.

Great Nature differs in the Human Race, Some worthless Stems the Parent-Roots disgrace.

Mrs. ANN OLDFIELD.

THE Reason why I have thrust this celebrated Actress into my Account, may be learn'd by the following Epistle.

Dublin, May the 27th.

SIR,

"W E find by the News Papers, you in-

" Stage, it is desir'd by several, that you would

" be pleased to add Mrs. Oldfield to the Num-" ber (tho' we are all assured she never was in

" this Kingdom.) We know the Task is in

" your Power, and you will oblige many that

" have a Regard for you.

Yours, &c.

Every

Every Art has its Origin, but when brought to full Persection it is often in danger of decaying, and sometimes of being quite lost in Oblivion. Painting on Glass in this Age, is but a faint Copy of our Foresathers in that Art, and the perdurable Cement of our antient Castles, &c. is now unknown. The Sun sets to rise again, but Oldsield's Light is lost for ever.

I was too young to view her first Dawn on the Stage, but yet had the infinite Satisfaction of her Meridian Lustre, a Glow of Charms not to be beheld but with a trembling Eye, which

held her Influence till fet in Night.

Mr. Fargubar (as I have been informed by herself) brought her first to shine in Public. He, accidentally at a Tavern kept by a near Relation of Mrs. Oldfield's, heard a Person reading a Comedy in a Room behind the Bar, with fuch a just Vivacity, and Humour of the Characters that gave him infinite Surprize, and Satisfaction. His Curiofity was too prevelant to observe the Heighth of good Manners, therefore he made a Pretence to go into the Room, where he was struck Dumb some time with her Figure, and blooming Beauty, but was more aftonish'd at her Discourse, and sprightly Wit. Mr. Farqubar press'd her to pursue her Amusement, but was obliged to depart, without that Satisfaction.

Mr. Wilks was, at that time in Ireland, therefore he took some Pains to acquaint Sir John Vanbrugh (who had some Share in the Theatre) with the Jewel he had sound thus

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by Accident. It was sometime before she would be prevailed upon. Tho' she has merrily told me, I long'd to be at it, and only wanted a little decent Intreaties.

Alinda in the Pilgrim was the first Part she was taken Notice of, which Sir John Vanbrugh alter'd and reviv'd upon her Account, which is a Character of different Species of Passions and Variety, where she charm'd the Play into a

Run of many fucceeding Nights.

I remember her in her full Round of Glory in Comedy, she used to slight Tragedy. She would often fay, I hate to have a Page dragging my Tail about. Why do they not give Porter these Parts, she can put on a better Tragedy Face than I can? When Mithridates was revived, it was with much Difficulty she was prevailed upon to take the Part; but she performed it to the utmost Length of Perfection, and after that she seemed much better reconciled to Tragedy. What a majestical Dignity in Cleopatra! and indeed in every Part that required it; such a finish'd Figure on the Stage, was never yet seen. In Califta, the Fair Penitent, the was inimitable in the Third Act with Horatio, when she tears the Letter with

To Atoms! thus! Thus let me tear the vile detested Falshood, The wicked lying Evidence of Shame!

Her excellent clear Voice of Passion, her piercing slaming Eye, with Manner and Action suiting, fuiting, us'd to make me shrink with Awe, and feem'd to put her Monitor Horatio into a Mouse-hole. I almost gave him up for a troublesome Puppy; and tho' Mr. Booth play'd the Part of Lothario, I cou'd hardly lug him up to the Importance of Triumphing over fuch a finish'd Piece of Perfection, that seem'd to be too much dignified to lose her Virtue.

Even her Amours feem'd to lofe that Glare which appear round the Persons of the failing Fair; neither was it ever known the troubled the Repose of any Lady's lawful Claim, and was far more Constant than Millions in the

Conjugal Noose.

She was of a superior Heighh, but with a lovely Proportion, and the Dignity of her Soul equal to her Form and Stature, made up of benevolent Charity, affable and good-natur'd to all that deferv'd it. Mr. Savage, Son to the Earl Rivers, when he was perfecuted by his unnatural Mother, received from her evergiving bountiful Hand, Fifty Pounds a Year during her Life, and was, with Mr. Wilks, a main Means in faving him from an ignominious End.

The Part of Sophonista, a Tragedy (by Mr. Thomson famed for many excellent Poems) was reputed the Cause of her Death; for in her Execution she went beyond Wonder, to Astonishment! From that Time, her Decay came flowly on, and never left her till it conducted her to eternal Rest the 23d of October 1730. left several charitable Legacies, and very hand-

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fome Fortunes to her two Sons. But let us fee what better Writers fay of this Phœnix of the Stage. O! that we might have another from her Ashes!

You may read, if you please, what a French Author has wrote on this inimitable Actress, as well as some Touches on our English Drama.

"Sir Roger Mostings, Baronet, was passi"onately in Love with a samous Acttess called
"Mrs.Oldfield; and notwithstanding her Indis"ference, and even bad Usage, could not be
"cur'd--He being at Supper with us, when
"his Disgrace and Banishment were notified
"to him, his greatest Concern was for his
"Mistress, whom he must abandon, his Grief
and Love made him shed Tears; his Order
"bore, that he should retire to his Estate next
"Day, and therefore as the last Remedy for
"his Love, he proposed instant Marriage to
"Mrs. Oldsield, which produced no other Es"fect, than a mortifying Resusal (e) This
"amiable

(e) We may gather from this Author, the Passage mentioned, was in the Year 1715, when the Rebel Lords suffered Death, and Lord Nithisdale made his Escape from the Tower disguised by his Lady in her Habit; Sir Roger Mostings then Commander in the Fourth Troop of Life Guards, spoke too freely in Favour of the imprisoned Noblemen that were concerned in the Rebellion, and therefore was order'd to leave the Court, and retire to his Estate, as also the Earl of Nottingham the Earl of Ailesford, the lord Finch, and Guernsey, my Lord Portmore, Earl of Orkney, Lord Windsor, and many others, all deprived of their Posts and Places, with the same Or-

" amiable Woman, was admitted with Plea-

" fure into the Company of Ladies of the first

" Rank for Birth, and Virtue, and feemed to " take her Visits as an Honour done them.

" It must be owned, she's an incomparable

" fweet Girl! She reconciled me to the Eng-

" lish Stage; her Voice, her Shape, and all " her Actions so charm'd me, that I made the

" more hafte to learn the Language that I

" might understand her.

" The English are passionately fond of Dra-" matic Entertainments, and I doubt if France

" can produce fo many excellent Works of

" this Kind, as Britain; and I have feen some " superior to Greece or Rome. They have their

" Shakespear, Dryden, Otway, Congreve, Cib-

we ber, Farquhar, and a numerous I rain of ex-

" cellent Tragic and Comic Poets, that have

" the Force of moving the Soul with their E-

" nergy of Sentiments and Expression far be-

" youd the Antients.

I shall conclude this Account with an Abftract of a Copy of Verses wrote by Mr. Savage, illegitimate Son to Earl Rivers, tho' the Author of that unfortunare Gentleman's Life, feems to deny it, I suppose because his Name is not in the Title-Page. But first her Epitapb.

ders to retire to their Estates. Sir Roger was &steemed one of the handsomest Men in the Kingdom, witty, well bred, and a great Estate, which proves Mrs Oldfield despised Interest and would not give her Hand without her Heart.

Hic juxta requiescit

Tot inter poetarum laudata nomina

ANNAOLDFIELD.

Nec ipsa, minore laude digna Quippe quæ eorum opera In scenam, quoties prodivit, Illustravit semper & nobilitavit.

Nunquam ingenium idem ad partes diversissimas Habilius fuit:

Ita tamen ut ad singulas Non facta, sed nata esse videretur. In Tragedus

Formæ splendor oris dignitas incessus majestas Tanta vocis suavitate temperabantur, Ut nemo esset tam egrestis, tam durus spectator, Quin in admirationem totus reperetur.

In Comedia autem

Tanta vis tam venusta bilaritas tam curiosa
felicitas,

Ut neque sufficerent spectando oculi Neque plaudendo manus.

In English.

Near this (among the celebrated Poets)
Rests the Body of
ANN OLDFIELD.

Herself not less deserving to be celebrated;
For when ever on the Stage,
Her Action illustrated, and enobled
Their Compositions.

Never was one Genius fo adapted to the most Dif-

Different Parts,
She seemed born for each distinct.
In TRAGEDY,

Her noble Presence, elevated Speech, and Majestic Gait, tempered with so peculiar Sweetness of Voice, never failed to mansport the Most Rustic, and Insensible, into Admiration.

In Comedy,

She discovered such a happy Air, such a Sprightly and becoming Gaity, And so delicate an Address, That neither Eyes were satisfied with Sceing, Nor Hands weary of Applauding.

A POEM to the Memory of Mrs. ANN OLDFIELD.

OLDFIELD's no more!—and can the
Muse forbear
O'ex Oldfield's Grave to thed a grateful Tear?

O'er Oldfield's Grave, to shed a grateful Tear?

Shall she, the Glory of the British Stage,

Pride of her Sex, and Wonder of the Age;

Shall see, who living charm'd th' admiring Throng

Die undistinguish'd and not claim a Song?

No, seeble as it is, I'll boldly raise

My willing Voice to celebrate her Praise,

And with her Name, immortalize my Lays.

Had but my Muse, her Art to touch the Soul Charm ev'ry Sense, and ev'ry Pow'r controul, I'd paint her as she was—The Form divine, Where ev'ry lovely Grace united shine; A Mien majestic, as the Wife of Jove, An Air as winning, as the Queen of Love,

In every Feature rival Charms (bould rife And Cupid hold his Empire in her Eyes.

A Soul, with evry Elegance refin'd By Nature, and the Converse of Mankind; Wit, which could strike affuming Folly dead, And Sense, which temper'd every thing she said, Judgment, which ev'ry little Fault could spy, But Candour, that would pass a thousand by: Such finish'd Breeding, so polite a Taste. Her Fancy always for the Fashion past, Whilft every focial Virtue fir'd her Breaft To help the Needy, Succour the Distrest, A Friend to all in Misery she stood,

And her chief Pride was plac'd in doing Good.

But now my Muse, the arduous Task engage, And show the charming Figure on the Stage; Describe her Look, her Astion, Voice and Mien, The gay Coquet, foft Maid, or haughty Queen. So bright the Shone in ev'ry different Part, She gain'd despotic Empire o'er the Heart. Knew how each various Motion to controll, Sooth ev'ry Passion, and subdue the Soul As she, or gay, or sorrowful appears, She claims our Mirth, or triumphs in our Tears. When Cleopatra's Form she chose to wear, We faw the Monarch's Mien, the Beauty's Air; Charm'd with the Sight, her Cause we all approve; And like her Lover, gave up all for Love. Anthony's Fate inflead of Cafar's chuse, And wish for her we had a World to lose.

But now the gay delightful Scene is o'er, And that sweet Form must glad our World no more. Relentless Death, has stop'd the tuneful Tongue, And clos'd those Eyes for all but Death too strong, Blasted that Face where ev'ry Beauty bloom'd, And to eternal Rest the graceful Mover doom'd.

Mr. PACK,

In the Remembrance of many, was once on the Stage in this Kingdom, to his no small Terror, for a Storm at Sea, he told me, frighted him so much, that the Anxiety of Returning dwelt so strongly on his Mind, that he could not appear half himself to the Public; and to lessen his Sea-Voyage back again, he went to Dunaghadee in the North of Ireland, and embark'd for Scotland, verifying the old Proverb, The farthest Way about is the nearest

Way Home.

He first came upon the Stage, as a Singer, and being as they say, a smock-fac'd Youth, us'd to sing the Female Parts in Dialogues with that great Master Mr. Leveridge, who has so many Years charm'd with his manly Voice. But Mr. Pack was excellent in many Parts, as Marplot in the Busy Body, Beau Maiden in Tunbridge-Walks, Beau Mizen in the Fair Quaker of Deal, &c. indeed Nature seem'd to mean him for those Sort of Characters. He had such an Antipathy to the Water, that he would sooner chuse to go from the Hay-market to Lambeth round

round the Bridge, than just cross in a Boat. I heard a certain Peer (as much sam'd for his Wit as his Principles, who died in the Service of Spain) ask Pack if he would go with him to France for a Month? Yes, reply'd Mr. Pack, if your Grace will get a Bridge built from Dover to Calais, for Gads curse me! if 1 ever set my Foot over Salt-water again!

Mr. Pack left the Stage in the Meridian of Life, and set up a Tavern (the Globe) near Charing-Cross, over against the Hay-market, where he died, having no Wife, or Issue; I know not any Relation he left behind to la-

ment his Death.

Had Transportation been this Player's Doom, Conviction had brought sudden Death at Home.

Mr. WILLIAM PHILLIPS (Harlequin).

Wales, the he never knew one Word of his Mother Tongue, neither did I ever hear of the School-Mistress that taught him English, yet he got perfect in two Parts, and perform'd them both with Applause, viz. the Welch Colier in the Recruiting-Officer, and the Drunken Colonel in the Intriguing Chambermaid; but his great Talent lay in the Mimes and Pantomimes, the

tho' the Art does not require much Rhetorick, yet they should have Heads as well as Heels.

He was taught Tumbling, and Slight of Hand, by that great Master of Arts, the supendous Mr. Faux, and out-did his Master in several Tricks, and was very happy at Invention, in escaping to Ireland (f), where he became a Sharer in Smock-Alley, till he with his

(f) This great Man, was taken up in London for Sufpicion of Debt, and dealt with the honest Officer in the following Manner. He first called for Liquor in Abundance, and treated all about him, to the no small Joy of the Bailiff, who was rejoiced to have a Calf that bled fo well (as they term it). Harlequin made the honest Bailiff believe he had fix Dozen of Wine ready pack'd up, which he would fend for, to drink while in Cuitody, and likewise allow him Sixpence a Bottle for drinking it in his own Chamber. Shoulder dab listen'd to the Proposal with Pleasure. The Bailiff went to the Place as directed, and returned with Joy to hear it should be fent in the Morning early. Accordingly it came by a Porter sweating under his Load. The Turnkey cailed to his Master, and told him the Porter and Hamper was come in. Very well; then let nothing but the Porter and The Porter performed his Part very well, Hamper out. came heavily in with an empty Hamper, and feemed to go lightly out with Phillips on his Back. He was dishamper'd at an Alehouse near the Water fide, cross'd the Thames, and soon after embark'd for Ireland. He was very fond of this Trick, and would take Pride in his Project, which was contriv'd long before he was taken, to be ready on fuch an Emergency. When this Scheme was concerted with the Porter, he made this threatning Speech to him, G.-d strike me plump! (his usual Oath) if you are not as secret as the Sun at Noon day, I'll broil. you and eat you alive, you Dog! Exit Phillips. NameNamesake broke the Fraterbood. He was the first Projector of the Theatre in Capel freet. Neither was he much to blame in this, fince a fort of a Manager for the Proprietors, who knew as much of the Matter, as a Fourneyman Taylor does of Bell founding, by his inimitable Rhetoric, persuaded his Employers, he and his Wife had too much Sallary, and yet the next Season gave twenty times the Sum, to prevent their Playing. Yet Phillips open'd and got Money, but to show his Dexterity, he played a Harlequin Trick, and in one of his Deceits, made his Escape (with his Wife he had bere, who was no bad Actres) back to England, but did not forget to take more Money than his own along with him --- Travelling is chargeable. But Capel freet Theatre has been fince occupied, and is still ready on all Occasions.

Thus Juglers Tricks are form'd to cheat the Eyes, And Knaves have found the Art to trick the Wife.

Witer or in Deficen on a stander openin

Mrs. PasQUALINO,

WAS a very fightly Actress, with a good Voice. I have forgot her maiden Name, which she first chang'd for Ravens-crost, an Actor, I am told, of some Merit. Atter his Demise, being musically inclin'd,

fhe

the ty'd her Fate to Sig. Pasqualino, an Italian, eminent for his great Talents that Way. She has left the Stage to follow the Fortune of her Spouse, and I have been inform'd they were both lately in Holland. Wherever he is, he cannot fail of Reward, from his Merit, for

Music has Charms to sooth a savage Breast, To soften Rocks and bend the knotted Oak.

I shall conclude with Mrs. Pasqualino by inserting a few Lines of a Poet on her leaving the Stage. Tho' some Poets like some Painters do not draw exact Likenesses, and are too prone to Flattery.

Adieu! unspotted Excellence, adieu! Chaste, Spight of Censure, Spight of Envy, true-Mature in Judgment, far above thy Age, And what's more wond'rous, Virtuous on the Stage. Ah! yet return! nor rob us of Delight, Continue still to ravish with thy Sight! Whether in Desdemona's tender Strain. Or softer Belvidera you complain; Or in Monimia force the pitying Tear, Or in the Airs of Millamant appear, Or Lady Betty Modish, you impart, In Characters assum'd, a real Dart! Receive this Plaudit from th' admiring Muse, Nor Tribute to thy Merit paid, refuse-And must we then the Loss of thee deplore? Shall we then see thy lovely Face no more? Adieu!

Adieu!—The Stage is nearly its decline, Since we must thee, the Boast of it resign.

Mr. JAMES QUIN.

HIS great and just Actor, was born in King street, Covent Garden, the 24th of February 1693, the Numbers believe he owes his Birth to Ireland. His Ancestors, were of an antient Family in this Kingdom, his Grandfather Alderman Mark Quin, was Lord-Mayor of the City of Dublin in the Year 1676, in the Reign of King Charles the Second. The Father of our Roscius, received a liberal Education in Trinity College, Dublin, from thence he went over to Lincoln's-Inn, to finish his Studies, where he was called to the Bar; but at the Death of his Father (who lest him a plenful Estate) he returned with his Son, then an Insant, to take Possession.

Mr. James Quin was educated under the Care of Dr. Jones of Dublin (a Person eminent for Learning) till the Death of his Father in the Year 1710 Mr. Quin was undoubted Heir to his Estate, but through his Youth and Inexperience of the Courts, a Suit of Law hung so long in Chancery, till he uninabled to carry the Cause farther, was obliged to drop it for want of proper Assistance: I am informed a powerful Guider of the Law, was his Antago-

nift,

nist, and a Person has bue a bad Chance to

fight a Duel with a Fencing-Matter.

Our eminent Actor, first appeared on the Stage in old Smock-Alley in the Part of Abel in the Committee. I must take some little Pride, when I declare I imagine myself the first that persuaded him not to smother his rising Genius in this Kingdom, where, at that Time there was no great Encouragement for Merit, and try his Fortune in London, where, by his kind and ever to be remember'd Recommendation, I soon follow'd him

Genius in the first Entrance to a regular establish'd Company; the Parts are all supplied, and like under Officers in an Army, they must wait for Preserment, or do something extraordinary, before they can expect it. An Accident sell out, that gave our young Actor a hap-

py Opportunity.

The Managers had an Order from the Lord Chamberlain, to Revive the Play of Tamerlane for the 4th of November 1716, which was got up with the utmost Magnificence. The third Night the late Mr. Mills (who perform'd Bajazet) was taken suddenly Ill, and with much Persuasion, Mr. Quin was prevailed upon to read the Part, which was thought a great Undertaking for a young Actor of his Standing, but to the Mortification of several Competitors he succeeded so well, that the Audience gave him their general Applause, through the whole Course of the Part. The next Night he made himself

himself persect, and personmed it with redoubled Applauses of Approbation, and was complimented by several Persons of Distinction and Dramatic Taste, upon his early rising Genius.

But as the Theatrical World is a Picture in Miniature of the Great, Envy will shake her fnaky Locks, and People of twice his Age, thought his Progress a little too rapid for their Approbation. His Temper took Fire at the visible Depression. He bore it some time with Temper; but the first Opportunity, he engaged with Mr. Rich in Lincoln's-Inn-Fields. where by just Degrees he attained the highest Round of Perfection; and (not to take any Merit from other Performers) was certainly the chief Pillar that supported all the Theatres where ever he has performed. I will not take upon me to point out his Excellencies in any particular Part, fince he is excellent in all, therefore I shall end with the immortal Shakespear,

He is a Man, take him for all in all, I ne'er shall look upon his like again.

The great Honour this Gentleman has received from the fecond Illustrious Person in the Kingdom, in trusting the Royal-Blood to his Care, will better speak his Excellence, than my weak Skill can do.

Mr. LACYRYAN.

with the celebrated Mr. Quin, and Mrs. Clive, in the Year 1741. He was born in England in the Year 1694. The first Parche was taken Notice of, was that of Marcus in

Cato, which was first acted in 1712.

In the Run of that ce'ebrated Tragedy, he was accidentally brought into a Fray with some of our Tritons on the Thames, and in the Scuffle a Blow on the Nose was given him by one of these Water-Bullies, who neither regard Men nor Manners. I remember the same Night, as he was brought on the Bier after his suppos'd Death in the 4th Act of Cato, the Blood from the real Wound in the Face, gush'd out with Violence. That Hurt had no other Effect, than just turning his Nose a little, tho' not to Deformity, yet some People imagine it gave a very small Alteration to the Tone of his Voice, tho' nothing disagreeable. He acquitted himself in many Capital Parts both in Tragedy and Comedy to the Patisfaction of his Auditors, and has been ever esteemed in the first Rank of Actors.

Some few Years ago, another unfortunate Accident befel him. As he was going home to his House after his Night's Performance, he

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was attack'd by a Street-Robber, and making Resistance, the Villain shot a Brace of Pistol Bullets into his Mouth, which broke some Part of his Jaw; by the help of a Lamp, the Robber knew Mr. Ryan, as I have been inform'd, beg'd his Pardon for his Mistake, and ran off. Of this Hurt too, he recover'd after a long Illness, and play'd with Success as before, without any seeming Alteration of Voice or Face. His Royal Highness upon this Accident, sent him a handsome Present, and others of the Nobility, copy'd the laudable Example of the second Illustrious Person in the three Kingdoms. I shall say no more of Mr. Ryan, but that he is genteel and well made.

This Gentleman, has made several Excurfions in the Region of Poetry, particularly a Piece of one Act, called the Coblers Opera, which has often been performed with good Success.

No Marks in Age, in Face, or Form appears, But Manhood bordering on the Vale of Years.

Mrs. REYNOLDS.

THE Husband of this Person, gather'd a Company of Actors in the Hay-market, London, where they some Years ago met with Success for a time; but at last it sell to Pieces, the Sinews being relaxed by an intemperate Constitution. Mrs. Reynolds was well esteemed for a very good Performer in this Kingdom,

but her Reputation seems now to be forgot; she's to be pitied, if it is not her own Fault.

Scandal may heal, like gaping Wounds in War, Tet leave behind the long diftinguish'd Scar.

THOMAS SHERIDAN, Efq;

HIS excellent Actor was born in this Kingdom, Son to that very eminent the Reverend Dr. Sheridan, a Gentleman, whose Memory will never be forgot while Learning holds the Reins to check the vicious Mind, and guide us in the Paths of Virtue. but Human Brutes, poring in the Dark, without some Light of Education. Under such a Father, and at such a Fountain of Learning, as this Nursery of Erudition (Trinity-College) no Wonder for our young Actor to rife in Perfection. He was some time in Westminster-School, and as his Mind led him to look early towards the Drama, he had the Advantage of seeing the Regularity of the British Theatres, which he does not only copy, that many who have feen both, find the Colours and Drapiery fo strong, that at this Distance, it stands in equal Goodness to the Original.

To this Gentleman, we owe the Decency that has been long wanting on the Hibernian Stage; a Difficulty, no one Person could have

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furmounted but himself; and the Merit does not always meet its proper Reward, yet the Seeds of Flowers and Roots he had planted and sown in this Theatrical Garden, flourish sweet and amiable, and like a Master in the Art, Reward sollows his Pains and Judgment in Culture.

The Unmeritorious pass unobserved, while Merit is commonly the Butt for Envy to empty her whole Quiver of Poison'd Arrows at, yet they generally fall short of their intended Mark, I shall leave this Gentleman to his prosperous and deserved Success, with the Character of Envy drawn by the inimitable. Pen of Mr. Pope.

Envy, will Merit, as its Shade pursue,
But like the Shadow proves the Substance too,
For envy'd Wit, like Sol eclips'd makes known;
I h' opposing Rody's Groseness, not its own;
When first that Sun's too powerful Beams displays;
It draws up Vapours which obscure its Rays:
But even those Clouds at last adorn its Way,
Restett new Glories, and augment the Day.

Mr. LUKESPARKS.

R. Sparks was born in this Kingdom, and has by incessant Attention to the Drama, arrived to be a well esteemed Person.

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in the Business of the Theatre, and there are many capital Parts in the Compass of his Power, that he may be accounted a Person in the highest second Class: I have seen him bear up the Burden of a leading Part, to please the Audience without thinking of a better to stand in his Place. He is equally useful in the Buskin and Sock, and has the Advantage of a good Person and Voice, joyn'd to an excellent Study. He is esteem'd an excellent Oeconomist, which may be accounted a very valuable Disposition in the Theatrical World. There is fomething in the very Science of the Stage. that urges on to pleasurable Expence. I knew a Gentleman that called London the Body of Pleasure, and the Theatre the Heart.

Mr. Sparks is now in London, at the Fountain of Theatrical Erudition, and I make no doubt from his good Sense, at his Return to his native Country, he will meet with the proper Esteem his Merit deserves. All, or most People find Satisfaction in Novelty, and a long Possession of the best Things sink in their Value

lue.

'Is Novelty that brightens all our Joys, Even Beauty's Self by long Possession cloys. Au

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Mr. ISAAC SPARKS.

Figure of this Person, which is of a superior Heighth, and Nature has bestowed upon him a Vein of Humour, that gives Satisfaction to the Audience. I have not seen him Act since his Return to his native Country; but I am informed by very good Judges, that he performs the Character of Sir Sampson Legend in Love for Love to the utmost Persection, with many Characters of that Cast, which will prove almost as useful in a Theatre as a Hero, or a Lover.

True Merit with magnetic Impulse draws A willing Contribution of Applause.

Mr. CHARLESSTORER,

Lancaster. His strong Inclination for the Stage led him early to try his Fortune there, where he has succeeded very well. His good Understanding keeps him within the Bounds of his own Power, which is the ready Road, never to meet with Displeasure. I think his

his Talent leads him to old Men in Comedy, and the artificial Wrinkles in his Face seem to content him best, which is something singular with young Persons in a Theatre; for to appear pretty Fellows is generally the Aim of all young Attempters in the Theatrical Province. I have seen him give great Satisfaction in Gomez in the Spanish Fryar, Foresight in Love for Love, with other Parts of the same Cast; and what, in my Opinion shews the Strength of his Judgment is, that he was some Years before he entered into any establish'd Theatre, therefore he has followed the best Guide, Nature, which is ever sure to be right.

Good Sense and Nature are not form'd by Art, But spring from secret Movements of the Heart.

Mrs. STORER (formerly Miss CLARK)

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fon, good Nature, and her excellent fweet harmonious Manner in Singing, therefore she is too much desired to show her Excellence that Way to perform many speaking Parts, but where her exalted Talents is required, and then whatever she says, or sings thus properly introduced, she doubly Charms. I shall end with four Lines of a Poem on Ranelagh

lagh Gardens, written last Summer in London.

Then Storer-with her sweet enchanting Strains, Steals to our Hearts, and o'er our Senses reigns; With ravish'd Ears, we hear the pleasing Sounds, And heav'nly Joys the vaulted Roof resounds.

GEORGESWAN, Efq;

S a Gentleman of a good Family, born in England. He was made Manager of the Play-house in Aungier-street, which I think was a difficult Attempt for a Gentleman, almost a Stranger to the Affairs of a Theatre. It is a very thinking Task, and a Person of Pleasure must either drop his Pursuits of that Kind, or fink in the boisterous Waves, which will require all his Time and Art, to steer his Vessel right: As well may a Country Gentleman, who never faw the Sea, by Interest take the Command of a First-Rate Man of War. However this Person by a genteel Behaviour, accompany'd with Affability, joyned with good Nature, gained the Esteem of every one. He played several Parts with a delicate Decency. A Person of Distinction asked an Actor his Opinion of Mr. Swan's Performance, replied, He played very well as a Gentleman. The Person returned, I should be very glad to see you play like one with all my Heart.

I have heard Mr. Swan has espoused a Lady of considerable Fortune in England (g), which he may know how to use to the best Advantage, but the Management of a Theatre was a Task too hard for him.

As well may Readers turn reverse the Book, Or reap the Harvest with a Pruning-book.

Mr. JOHN THURMOND,

TAS an Actor of Repute in this Kingdom about thirty Years past, and stood in many capital Parts, being then a Sharer in old Smock-Alley Theatre with Mr. Thomas Elrington, &c.

To let you see, how formerly, even Tragedy Heroes were now and then put to their Shifts, I'll tell you a short Story, that besel Mr. Thur-

mond.

It was a Custom at that Time for Persons of the First Rank and Distinction, to give their Birth-Day Suits to the most favour'd Actors. I think Mr. Thurmond was honoured by General Ingoldsby with his. But his Finances being at the last Tide of Ebb, the rich Suit was put

(g) I have been informed this Gentleman had a considerable Post at Cape-Breton: If it be true, the Duration of his Office (now Peace is concluded) may not last him longer, than the Government of the Theatre.

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in Buckle (a Cant Word for Forty in the Hundred Interest); one Night, Notice was given that the General would be present with the Government at the Play, and all the Performers on the Stage, were preparing to dress out in the Suits presented. The Spouse of Johnny (as he was commonly called) try'd all her Arts to persuade Mr. Holdfast the Pawnbroker (as it fell out his real Name) to let go the Cloaths for that Evening to be return'd when Play was over; but all Arguments were fruitless, nothing but the Ready, or a Pledge of full equal Value. Such People would have despis'd a Demosthenes or a Cicero with all their Rhetorical Flourishes if their Oratorian Gowns, had been in pledge. Well! what must be done? the whole Family in Confusion, and all at their Wits-End. Difgrace with her glaring Eyes, and extended Mouth ready to devour. Fatal Appearance! at last Winny the Wife (that is Winnifrede) put on a compos'd Countenance (but alas! with a troubled Heart) step'd to a neighbouring Tavern, and bespoke a very hot Negus to comfort Johnny in the great Part he was to perform that Night, begging to have the filver Tankard with the Lid, because as the said, a Covering, and the Vehicle Silver would retain Heat longer than any other Mettle. The Request was comply'd with, the Negus carry'd to the Play-house piping Hot--pop'd into a vile earthen Mug, -- the Tankard L'argent travelled Incog under her Apron (like the Persian Ladies veil'd) pop'd into the Pawnbrokers Hands, in exchange for the Suit,

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Suit, put on, and play'd its Part, with the rest of the Wardrobe; when its Duty was over. carry'd back to remain in its old Depository-the Tankard return'd the right Road, and when the Tide flow'd with its Lunar Influence, the stranded Suit, was wasted into safe Harbour again, after paying a little for dry Docking, which was all the Damage receiv'd.

Mr. Thurmond died in London, when he was one of the Company in Drury-Lane Theatre, a merry good Natur'd Companion to the last.

Thus Woman's Wit, (tho' some account it Evil) With artful Wyles can over-reach the Devil.

Mrs. THURMOND.

ER maiden Name was Lewis, born of reputable Parents at Epsom in Surrey. She was marry'd to Mr. John Thurmond the Son of the above-mentioned. He is a Person of a clean Head and a clear Heart, and inherits the Mirth and Humour of his late Father.

Mrs. Thurmond has an amiable Person and good Voice, wisely leaving the Bustle and Bufiness of the Stage, in her full, and ripe Performance, and at that Time, left behind her but few that excell'd her. Mr. Thurmond contriv'd many profitable Pantomimes for the Theatre-Royal in Drury-Lane, and was e-

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steemed formerly a very good Stage Dancer, but lest the Practice before it lest him.

The flowery Bloom of May adorns the Stage: We shed our Lustre in declining Age.
But, yet how sew observe the lab'ring Ant,
To save a Winter-Store, when most they want.

Mr. VANDERBANK,

WAS born in England in the Year 1684. his Father came originally from Holland. Mr. Vanderbank was brought up in the Sea-Service, but not liking that inconftant Element, he embarked on a Trading Theatre in England for some time, till he made a Voyage to this Kingdom, where he has remained these two and thirty Years. He was, as Shakespear says, Sunk in the Vale of Years, when I arrived here in 1741, and has not performed many Parts since that Time, but I am inform'd both he, and Mrs. Vanderbank, stood in high Esteem, formerly; but they have both left the Stage some time.

Declining Age, to sprightly Youth gives Place, As these must do the next Theatric Race.

Mr. BENJAMIN VICTOR.

Might have, in one Respect, omitted this Gentleman, as he only performed for his own Diversion. But as sew Persons that are not profess'd Actors, know better as I may say, the Dignity of the Theatre than himself, I hope he will excuse this mentioning him to the Public. He was bred in London, had a genteel Education, and from a just Way of Thinking, and Acting, has improved his Merits. Thos he does not make Poetry his Profession, yet I have seen several correct little Poems of his. As he has wrote many agreeable Pieces that have never come to the Press, I shall beg Leave, as a Taste, to give one that has.

A CANTATA,

Performed at the Castle of Dublin the 21st of January 1747-8, the Birth-Day of his Royal Highness FREDERICK, Prince of WALES. Ser to Music by Mr. Dubourg.

Recet. LET the soft captivating Strains
Of swelling Harmony begin:
In tuneful Numbers let the Swains
Great Harrington's Attention win:
Hibernia

Mrs.

Hibernia pleas'd will listen to the Lay That welcomes in our Frederick's natal Day!

Air. Hail! Day of Hope! O Prince renown'd!
Belov'd! with ev'ry Virtue crown'd!
Enrich'd with Merit in thy earliest Youth,
Friend to the Friends of Liberty and Truth!
The social Titles, all are thine
They make the Great Illustrious shine!
The Muse can with Delight commend,
The Husband, Father, and the Friend. DaCap.

Recet. Ne'er shall corroding Cares his Breast intrude,
For such can no Admission find
Within the bright unblemish'd Mind,
That knows the Joys of heavenly Solitude.

Duet. There, happy, free from public Strife
He tastes the Sweets of private Life;
Blest with Augusta, and her Race
With whom our Hopes and Joys encrease;
Future Sceptres they shall weild,
Shine in Courts and grasp the Shield. DaCap.

Chorus. Live Frederick! live to teach their Youth
How to Rule where Freedom reigns;
More than Crowns to value Truth,
And bind fierce Tyranny in Chains.

This Gentleman has usher'd two little Pieces on the Stage, one a Pastoral, the other the Mock Pilgrim, altered into one Act from a Comedy of Beaumont and Fletcher.

U 2

Mrs. VINCENT (formerly Miss BINKs,)

WHEN I left England seven Years ago, was a very promising young Actress, and I am informed from those that have seen her on the Stage bere, that she is greatly improved; which I am apt to believe from the Judgment of the Manager, who would certainly give the best Parts to the best Performers. 'Tis the Interest of all Theatrical Managers to perform every Thing in the best Manner; to do otherwise, would be hurting themselves.

That Teacher might be justly call'd a Fool, Who plac'd a Dunce in his first Class at School.

ROBERT WILKS, Efq;

THE Ancestors of this most excellent Comedian, were seated many Ages in an affluent Inheritance at Bromsgrove (h) in Wor-

(h) Bromsgrove is one of the chief Tradiug Towns in the County for the finest Broad-Cloaths, containing about 500 well built Houses on the Brink of the River Salwarp, 93 measur'd Miles from London.

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cestershire, where most of the chief Inhabitants bear the Name of Wilks.

The Grandfather, of our excellent Comedian (Judge Wilks) in the Civil Wars, rais'd a Troop of Horse, at his own Expence, for the Service of the unfortunate King Charles the First, which was commanded by Colonel Wilks, Brother to the Judge, and great Uncle to our Comedian.

In that unnatural War, the Family suffered greatly by Rapine, and Persecution, which was the main Motive that sent Edward Wilks, Esq; with his Wise and the shatter'd Remains of an ample Fortune, to Dublin for the Security of

his Person, &c.

Our great Comedian was born at Rathfarnham near Dublin, in the Year 1670. His Father gave him a genteel Education. He wrote an excellent fine masterly Hand, with such Celerity, that was surprising. His Genius recommended him to Secretary Southwell, who consirm'd him one of his Clerks when eighteen

Years of Age.

His first Inclination to the Theatre proceeded from the Praises of Mr. Richards then an Actor on the Dublin Stage. Mr. Richards lodg'd near Mr. Wilks, and being intimate with each other, he used to hold the Book of the Play, to hear if Richards was perfect in the Part he was then studying. Mr. Wilks used to read the introductive Speeches, with such proper Emphasis, Cadence, and all the various Passions, that the Encomiums given by Mr. Richards, chards,

chards, began to fire his Mind for the Drama. It was with very little Persuasion he ventured to act privately the Colonel in the Spanish Fryar at Mr. Ashbury's the ensuing Christmas, where he received such Approbation from that great

Master, that confirm'd his Intention.

The first Part he played on the Theatre, was Othello, with the utmost Applause, and as he told me, pleased all but himself. He went on with great Success for two Years, when his Friend Mr. Richards (i) advised him to try his Fortune in England, and gave him Letters of Recommendation to Mr. Betterton, who received him very kindly, and enter'd him at

Fifteen Shillings a Week.

His first Appearance on the English Stage, was in the Part of the young Prince in the Maid's Tragedy, a very infignificant Character, requiring little more than an amiable Figure. Mr. Betterton performed Melantius; but when that veteran Actor came to address him on the Battlements, to excuse himself for the Death of the King in the Play, Mr. Wilks affirmed to me, that the Dignity of Mr. Betterton ftruck him with such an Awe, that he had much to do, to atter the little he had to fay. terton observing his Consusion, said to him, Young Man, this Fear does not ill become you; a Horse that sets out at the Strength of his Speed will soon be jaded.

How-

⁽i) Mr. Albbury inform'd me, that Mr. Richards was a very good Actor both in Tragedy and Comedy, but not over happy in his personal Appearance.

However, Mr. Wilks foon shook off his Apprehensions, and began to rise in the Esteem of the Audience, and better Parts gained him

a better Sallary.

He often affished Mr. Harris (an eminent Dancing-Master, at that Time) in teaching his Scholars, and by his genteel Address, gained the Affection of a young Lady, Daughter to Ferdinand Knapton, Esq. Steward of the New Forest, in Hampshire, and by the Consent of the Father, were joyn'd in Wedleck. By this Gentlewoman, he had one Son and Daughter, the Son died in his Youth. The Daughter was married to Captain Price (k), to whom he made up a Fortune of a Thousand Pounds.

Mr. Wilks's Finances did not well answer the State of an increasing Family, press'd for an Addition to his Sallary, which every Person but the Manager thought he deserved; but his

Request was not complied with.

Mr. Ashbury in Ireland, hearing of his Discontent, came over on Purpose to engage him. He agreed with Mr. Wilks for Sixty Pounds a Years, and a clear Benefit, which in those Times was much more than any other Actor ever had. When he went to take his Leave of Mr. Betterton, the Manager was with him. That great Actor expressed some Concern at his leaving the Company. "I fancy (said Mr.

⁽k) Mrs. Price did not survive her Marriage above a Twelvemonth. She expired Childless in the Year 1712, the 20th Year of her Age.

" Betterton) that Gentleman (pointing to the

" Manager) if he has not too much Obstinacy

" to own it, will be the first that repents your " parting, for if I foresee aright, you will be

" greatly wanted here".

Mr. Wilks told me this Speech gave him infinite Pleasure! and made him resolve to search into himself to find out, what Mr. Betterton's known Judgment seemed to promise he might Praise from an Adept in any Science will excite Emulation, and with some People do more than Reward. From this time, Mr. Wilks grew more affidious, and thought every Moment loft, that was not laid out upon his Studies, till he arrived at that supreme Excellence, even now remembered by innumerable Judges of the Drama.

It was not long before the prophetic Words of Mr. Betterton were fufilled. For the unfortunate Death of Mountford (1) was the Sick-

(1) Mr. William Mountford was accounted an excellent Comedian, and Mr. Wilks often confess'd, he was the

Glass that he ever adjusted himself by.

Mr. Mountford was basely murder'd by a Thrust thro' the Back, while a false Friend held him in his Arms with a treatcherous Embrace in Norfolk-street in the Strand in the Year 1692. He was the Author of the following Plays.

1. Injur'd Love, or the Ambitious Father, a Trage-

dy 1688.

2. The Successful Stangers, a Comedy, 1690.

3. Greenwich Park, a Comedy, 1691. 4. The Life and Death of Dr. Faustus, 1691.

With the Humours of Harlequin and Scaramouch, an Entertainment of three Acts.

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ness of all their genteel Comedies, till his Parts could be supplied. Mr. Wilks, therefore, was immediately sent to with Proposals of Four Pounds a Week, which was a Sallary equal to Mr. Betterton. This was too advantageous an Offer to be resused, therefore he prepared for his Journey privately. Mr. Ashbury was so unwilling to part with him, that he procured an Order from the Duke of Ormond (then Lord Lieutenant) to prevent his going; but a particular Friend giving him timely Notice, he went secretly to Hoath, where a Boat waited to convey him on Board, and he landed safe in England.

The first Fart he perform'd of Mountford's was Palamede (m) in Dryden's Marriage Alamode, a Comedy, with such extraordinary Success, as he often said, it made him almost mad with Joy! I need say no more of his Progress in Success, than that he sailed in the sull Tide of Fortune, till he arrived safely, to reign unrivalled to his Death.

And as a Reward for his great Merit, he was joyn'd in the Patent granted by Queen Anne in the Year 1709. He was also Manager of the whole, and I shall not take from the Merit of others, when I say from his sole Directions, the Stage gained new Lite, and Reward sollowed the Industry. For a continued Course

⁽m) Mr. Cibber has from this Play of Marriage Alamode, and the Comedy Part of Secret Love, or the Maiden Queen, compounded (with some Ingredients of his own) an excellent Comedy called the Comical Lovers.

of the three Managers for more than twenty Years, the Stage was in full Perfection, their Green-Rooms (n) were free from Indecencies of every Kind, and might justly be compared to the most elegant Drawing-Rooms of the Prime Quality; no Fops or Coxcombs ever showed their Monkey Tricks there, but if they chanced to thrust in, were aw'd into Respect; even Persons of the first Rank and Taste of both Sexes, would often mix with the Performers without any Stain to their Honour or Understanding; and indeed Mr. Wilks was so genteely elegant in his Fancy of Dress for the Stage, that he was often followed in his Fashion, tho' in the Street, his Plainness of Habit was remarkable.

In March 1713-14, Mrs. Wilks (o) left this

(n) Green Rooms are the Chambers where the principal Performers retire, till they are called to their Entrances where they are to go on the Stage.

(0) Mrs. Wilks was interr'd in the Church of Covent-Garden, with the following Inscription on her Tomb,

wrote by her Husband.

Beneath this Marble
Lies Elizabeth Wilks, late Wife to Robert Wilks,
of this Parish, Gent.

The Purity of her Mind, which appear'd in all the Duties of a virtuous Life, made her a good Wife,

Daughter, Mother, and Friend.
Her Affection was like her Piety,
Constant, as unfeigned to her last Moment.
In Memory of her Virtues,

This Monument was erected by her Husband. She died the 21st of March 1713-14, in the 42d Year of her Age.

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Mr

World to the inconsolable Sorrow of her worthy Husband: He continued unmarried upwards of seven Years. In the mean time, he renewed his Acquaintance with Mrs. Fell, Relict of Charles Fell, Esq; of an antient Family in Lancashire, and married her. This Gentlewman's maiden Name was Brown, of a reputable Family in Sussex (p)

Mr. Wilks's Excellence in Comedy, was never once disputed, but the best Judges extol him for the different Parts in Tragedy, as Hamlet, Castalio in the Orphan, Ziphares in Mithridates, Edgar in King Lear, Norfolk in the Albion Queen, Piercy in Anna Bullen, Earl

(p) I shall relate an unfortunate Accident concerning John Brown, Esq; the Father of Mr. Wilks's second Wife, which he informed me of. This Gentleman lived near Spolmonden in Kent, on a handsome Estate. He took great Delight in Shooting. One Day he went out with his Servant to his usual Diversion, they sprung fome Game that flew over a neighbouring Hedge; he order'd his Servant to follow and observe them on the o. ther Side, while he would take care on the Side where he was. The Hedge was of great Extent, and Mr. Brown went flowly by the Side in Expectation of the Game; at last they came, and he fir'd. The Servant on the other Side of the Hedge did the same, and unfortunately shot his Master in the Face only with two Grains of Shot; but alas! one in each Eye, that for ever deprived him of Sight! Yet Mr. Wilks inform'd me, he was as chearful a Gentleman as ever he convers'd with, and would lead him to every particular Fruit-tree in his large Garden, and nominate the Fruit they bore, and that very Servant the innocent Guilty, as he call'd him, li 'd with him at the Time I received this Account from Mr Wilks.

of Essex, Shore, Macduff, Moneses in Tamerlane, Jaffeir in Venice Preserv'd, and a countless Catalogue of other Parts in Tragedy, which he was allowed to perform in their full Perfection.

He was not only perfect in every Part he acted, but in those that were concerned with him in every Scene, which often prevented Mistakes.

But let me have Recourse to other Pens for his Excellencies. One writes thus:

" No sooner had Mr. Wilks lest the Hiber-" nian Stage, and appeared on the British, but

"that finking Theatre raised its drooping

" Head; and what was reckon'd almost a "Scandal to belong to, has ever since been by

" that great Man's Management, and Justice,

" raised to the greatest Theatre in the Uni-

" verse. Female Tatler.

"The Person and Behaviour of Mr. Wilks, in the Part of Essex, has no small Share in

conducing to the Popularity of the Play.

" Tatler, No. 14. Vol. 1.

" It is Performance (The Trip to the Jubil" lee) is the greatest Instance that we can have

" of the irrefiftable Force of proper Action."

" Mr Wilks enters into the Part with so much

"Mr. Wilks enters into the Part with so much

" Skill, that the Gallantry, the Youth, and "Gaiety of a young Man of a plentiful For-

" tune is look'd upon with as much Indulgence

In the Preface to the same Play, the Author says: "When ever the Stage has the

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" Misfortune to lose Mr. Wilks, that Wildair

" may go to the Jubillee.

In the Preface to the Stratagem, the Author ends thus: "The Reader may find some Faults "in this Play, which my Illness prevented the amending of; but there is great Amends made in the Representation, which cannot be matched, no more than the friendly and indefatigable Care of Mr. Wilks, to whom I

" chiefly owe the Success of the Play.

Here is enough said to illustrate the personal Qualifications of this Gentleman as an Actor, therefore let me attempt to delineate his Mind.

His Purse was ever open to proper Objects of Charity, and I have often seen Tears in his Eyes at the Relation of any Missfortune that befel others. He was ever the first Proposer in any joint Charity from the Theatrical Stock, and I am convinced has often prevailed upon their unwilling Liberality. His Care of the Orphan Daughters of Mr. Farquhar, by giving them several Benefit Plays, continued to the last of his Days, and in losing him, they have in Reality lost a Father, but I hope his constant Stream of Bounty has placed them above Want. In short his private Acts of Charity are Numberless. I shall add one in particular.

A Gentleman, a Native of Ireland, whose Name is Smith, who received a liberal Education in Trinity-College, Dublin, brought a Tragedy to the Managers of the Theatre-Royal in Drury-Lane for their Approbation; the Play

X

was read and return'd, with Defire to make some Alterations for the nextSeason. This postponing but ill agreed with our Author's Circumstances, that loudly called for a speedy Supply. Wilks knowing the ill State of his Finances, bought a Night of his Brother Managers, and gave it to Mr. Smith for a Benefit. did not think that sufficient, but used all his Interest to make it truly a Benefit, and put a hundred Guineas clear in the Author's Pocket, with which he took Leave of his Benefactor, and the Muses, imbarked for Holland, where he put himself under the Tuition of the great Borehave at Leyden, and in time profited fo well, that his great Master of Medicine sent him to Petersburgh, at the Request of the Czarina, where at his first Arrival a handsome Penfion was fettled upon him. I have feen feveral Letters from this Gentleman to Mr. Wilks, a Copy of one, I procured from his Widow, which I shall give as a Note for the Singularity of it (q).

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(q) Petersburgh, Jan. 7. O. S.

My dear Friend,

Received yours with inexpressible Pleasure by Captain Pawlet with the Books. How shall I thank 'you? but no Matter. You defire I would give you an

Account of myself. I am at this Instant, alone in my ' Chamber wrapt up to my Nose in Furrs, before a Wood

Fire that might ferve you in the Street for a Night of Rejoycing; (for Stoves I do not use) on my Right of

the Table, my Ink and Paper, on the Left a Bottle 6 of

6 in

This great and good Man continued to Charm, till the last of his performing on the Stage. He lest this World the 27th of September 1732, and I must declare I have not yet seen his Equal in Comedy. His disconsolated Widow caused the following Inscription to be X 2

of good Nantz, tho' I'm no Sot; and yet the Moon and Stars shine bright, without a Cloud large enough to cover a Tragedy Plume. When Day appears, I must see it with a Candle, for my Windows will be covered with a cold Coat of Frost, more of a thick Substance than the Glass, and yet it is not three to one, but Tomorrow's Sun's short Progress, will uncloath 'em, and leave 'em stark naked again. If I were to appear before you, sashionably Drest, you would take me for a Russian Bear, I am so clumsely Resurred, not only from Top to Toe (as Hamlet says) but Head and Feet.

'I have Practice more than I defire this cold, cold 'Weather, and well paid. APhysician to the Crown here, enever wants Practice. I was fent for Yesterday to a Man that had been dead some Hours, a Nobleman's Servant, froze to Death behind his Master's Sled; but I lest him to be bury'd (first receiving my Fee, and a Pint Glass of Brandy) for I am not Holy enough to work Miracles.

'I have a good Stomach, and eat and drink well.
'Here is no want of any Thing, but Warmth in our long Winter, and Coolness in our short Summer, being many Degrees different from you in both. However we have our Winter Fires, and Summer shady Groves and Bowers. I have served my Time to the Language of the Country, and it is now become my Servant. My Royal Mistress is a good plump roundfac'd Lady, and does me the Honour to ask me some Questions, now we understand each other. Were you here, you would have but a small Share in Amours; Love goes by Weight in Russia, and those that thrive

put on his Monument in St. Paul's, Covent-Garden (r), with the Arms of the Wilks's Fa. mily, which are three Roses, and a Rose for the Creft. His second Wife lies also in the same Vault, lately deceased.

Near this Place (In hopes of a happy Resurrection) Lyes the Body of ROBERT WILKS, E/g; One of the Patentees of his Majesty's Theatre. A Man in private Life

in Flesh, succeed best. A native Painter would draw . Venus like an overgrown Hostess, and Harper, would ' make an excellent Mars in Picture, lolling at the Feet of ' the fat Cyprian Goddess: were the wellgrown Bear here, ' he would be Bojar (or Lord) at his first Landing, My greatest Task is to keep sober amongst a Nation of Drunkards. Captain Pawlet will bring you a few Furrs, with a small Quantity of Ermin, the Product of " Russia. Were I settled in Greenland I should do the ' same, and land you a Whale, or a White Bear. You · will receive them without any other Weight but them-· felves. But who gave me these Furrs ? this Affluence? this Royal Mistress? this happy Situation? A Man ' just of your Age, and Stature If you can't find him out, ask my dear and worthy Friend Sir Harry Wildair, and tell him at the same time the Grain was his, and the Reaper with the Crop, shall ever be at his Command, &c.

(r) This superexcellent Comedian, by his own Request, was interr'd at 12 o'Clock at Night, to avoid 0. stentation. Yet to pay his Memory the greatest Honour that was ever done to a Subject, the Gentlemen of the Choir belonging to the King's Chapel, came voluntary, and performed an Anthem prepared for the folemn Oc-

casion.

For many amiable Qualities, justly esteemed; In Public universally applauded. In the same Vault,

(United again in Death)

Lyes his beloved, and loving Wife, MARY, Daughter of John Brown, Esq; of Spelmonden In the County of Kent,

Relief of Charles Fell, Esq; of Swarthmore-hall In Lancashire.

An affectionate Wife, and indulgent Mother,
A kind Mistress, and a faithful Friend:
Her charitable Disposition to the Poor,
Was at all times extended to the utmost of
Her Power,

And flowed from a Heart sensibly affected With Compassion, and Benevolence.

There is no Issue lest of this excellent Man to perpetuate his Memory, but his good Deeds will last for ever. I shall finish with two Lines of a Poem wrote upon his Death.

Farewell! O born with ev'ry Art to please! Politeness, Grace, Gentility, and Ease.

Mr. HENRY WOODWARD,

WAS born in the Year 1717, in London, where he received a genteel Education. He is a very thriving Comedian; and a very X3 peace-

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peaceable Mimic, for he never strikes first, but if he receives the first Blow, he generally returns it with double the Strength of his Adversary. He is an excellent Harlequin, and has what most of the motley-coat Gentry want, an excellent Head to his Heels; and if his black Mask should be thrown aside for a whole Age (tho' Levity will hardly lye so long obscured) yet as a just and pleasing Actor in Comedy, he can never want Encouragement any where, if Theatres are in use, joyned to his good Understanding and Pleasantry, his good Nature is ever Conspicuous upon all proper Occasions, Cool in his Refentments, and Warm in his Friendships, a Man fit for the World, and the World for him, and knows how to look on Fortune.

Fortune a Goddess is to Fools alone, The Wise are always Masters of their own.

Mr. ROBERT WETHERILT.

THIS Person was born at Stamford in Lincolnshire, in the Year 1708, where his Father and Mother, belonging to a Country Company were then Playing. He play'd, as he inform'd me, the Part of the Duke of York in Richard the Third, before he could speak plain; so that it may be said, he was born an Actor. He He came with his Mother (who was a well esteemed Actress at that Time) to Drury-Lane, a Boy, where he shewed his rising Genius, first in the Part of 'Squire Richard in the Provok'd Husband. From thence, he went to the Theatre in Goodman's-Fields, where he marry'd the Sister of Mr. Dennis Delane, then of that Theatre.

In the Year 1738, he came over into this Kingdom, and may be well remember'd, his Excellence in several Parts of Comedy, having not yet been out-done. I cannot avoid mentioning a Passage in the Life of this truly good Comedian.

While he and his Family belong'd to the Theatre-Royal in Drury-Lane, after the Company had finish'd the Season of Playing in London (which generally is the End of May) he, with his Father and Mother, went for the Summer Season, to play at several Towns in Lincolnshire (the Custom of many of both establish'd Theatres) when the Company were summon'd to meet in London the usual Time, the latter End of August, to begin the Winter-Season, I received the following short Letter.

Grantham, August the 2d.

"MR. Wetherilt, and his Wife, beg you will Excuse them to Mr. Wilks; their Son is at the Point of Death. They beg an "Answer. Be pleas'd to direct to your hum-

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" ble Servant R. Stukely, Apothecary in Gran. " tham, Lincolnsbire.

The Meaning why I mention this Letter is that the Son, the very Night this Letter was wrote, in all Appearance, expir'd, was strip'd and wash'd, the Bed taken away, and he laid stretch'd on a Mat, with a Bason of Salt (a common Custom in England) plac'd on his Stomach, the inconsolable Parents remov'd to another House, and the Coffin brought to the Son's Chamber, the Windows all open. About Eight at Night, a Person was sent with a Light to watch the Corpse; when she open'd the Door, the first Object the perceiv'd was poor Bob (as he was generally call'd by his Familiars) fitting up, with his Teeth trembling in his Head (and well they might) with Cold. The Woman in her Fright, drop'd the Candle, and scream'd out, the Devil! the Devil! This Fright alarm'd another Woman below, who ran up Stairs to see what was the Matter. In the mean time, Bob, with much ado, had made a shift to get from the Bed, and taking up the Candle, which lay upon the Floor unextinguish'd, was creeping to the Door to call for Affistance, as naked as from the Womb of his Mother, which the two Women perceiving, with joint Voices repeated again, a Ghost! Ghoft! the Devil! the Devil! The Master of the House hearing this Uproar, ran himself to know the Reason, where poor Bob, the suppos'd Devil, and he, soon came to a right Understanding

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gar Th Pa derstanding. He was put into a warm Bed, to the unspeakable Joy of his desponding Parents, and in ten Days after in London (vive voce) told

me the whole Story of his Death.

This Accident, when real Death paid him a Visit, work'd so strongly upon his sorlorn Parents, that they would not let his Corpse be Cossin'd till five Days after he expir'd. Vain Hope! he died in 1743, in the 35th Year of his Age. Both his Parents died soon after him. I am forry to end this Account, with saying his Company was so desirable, that he had many Trials of Skill with his Constitution. He was bury'd in a very genteel Manner in the Round Church-yard.

In Tryals of Drinking, pray let me assure ye, I never intend to be one of the Jury.

Mr. THOMAS WALKER.

THIS Person was born in the Year 1700. In his Youth he was a very promising Actor. The Part of Charles in the Nonjuror, a Comedy sounded upon Moliere's Tartuss, by Mr. Cibber, which was persorm'd at the Theatre-Royal in Drury-I ane in the Year 1717, gave him the first Establishment as an Actor. The Applause he gain'd from persorming the Part of Macheath in the Beggar's Opera, was fatal

fatal to him. He follow'd Bacchus too ardently, in so much, that his Credit was often drown'd upon the Stage, and by Degrees, almost render'd him Useless.

He was suppos'd Author of two Dramatic Pieces, viz. the Quaker's Opera, and a Tragedy call'd the Fate of Villainy. This Play he brought to Ireland in the Year 1744, and prevailed on the Proprietors to act it under the Title of Love and Loyalty. The second Night was given out for his Benefit, but not being able to pay in Half the Charge of the common Expences, the Doors were order'd to be kept shut; but I remember, sew People came to ask the Reason. However, I fear this Disappointment hasten'd his Death, for he surviv'd it but three Days, dying in the 44th Year of his Age, a Martyr to what often stole from him a good Understanding.

He who delights in Drinking out of Season, Takes wond rous Pains to drown his manly Reason.

Mr. THOMAS WRIGHT.

THIS Gentleman was born in the Year 1707. He is descended of a good Family, and had a liberal Education. It is with some Concern I say, he had once a good Fortune.

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His first Appearance as an Actor in London, was with Mr. Giffard at the Theatre in Goodman's-Fields, from whence he remov'd with that Gentleman to Lincoln's-Inn-Fields Theatre, and from thence he was invited to the Theatre-Royal in Drury-Lane; but receiving some ill Usage from Mr. Fleetwood then Patentee, he came over to this Kingdom in the Year 1741, where he appeared to great Advantage in several Capital Characters. He afterwards went out with a Country Company to several Parts of this Kingdom, and is now, as I am inform'd, Head of a Company of Players in England. In my Opinion, his Deservings might make him desirable in any Regular Theatre, a proper Person, pleasing Voice, and always perfect in what he performs, joyned to a good Understanding to feel what he speaks.

But various Causes, various Minds employ: Some love to save, while others wou'd destroy.

Mr. Mozeen,

AM E too late to be listed in his proper Alphabet, yet I think I know enough of him, to imagine he is a very improving Actor: He has many Requisites that may make out what I affert for him, a good Person join'd

join'd to a genteel Education, Judgment, Voice, and Understanding. By his Success already (fince he has had but three Years Experience) shews us a larger Prospect of Advantage.

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He was born in England (tho' of French Ex. traction) and (if it is any Honour to him) had the much talk'd of Dr. Henry Sacheveral for a

Sponfor.

Mrs. Mozeen (formerly Miss Edwards) I knew a Child. She sprung up under the Care of that eminent Actress Mrs. Clive. I know Mrs. Mozeen is an Adept in Music, has a charming Manner, and Voice: if her innate Modesty keeps her back as an Actress, Time may get the better of her Timidity. Modesty may assume a proper Spirit, when it is assured of being justly right in what is undertaken, for Virtue has ever Courage, and is its own Guardian.

Virtue, could see to do, what Virtue would, By her own radiant Light, tho' Sun, and Moon Were in the flat Sea sunk. Milton.

Mr. JAMES WORSDALE.

HIS facetious Person must not be forgot, whose Performance as an Actor, and a Poet, has often diverted the Town. He was taught

taught the Use of his Pencil, under that celebrated Painter Sir Godfrey Kneller. I do not pretend to rescue him from the Lash of a Lady, who has thought sit to correct him, but this I know, that I have been in his Company, when his quick Imagination, has struck out several Pieces of Humour that have given great Pleasure in his Manner of Singing. To give one Instance of it, he and I were together, without any other Company, when on the Back of a Play-Bill he struck out the sollowing Song, for his little Opera, called a Cure for a Scold.

Who ere to a Wife
Is link'd for his Life,
Is plac'd in a wretched Condition:
Tho' plagu'd with her Tricks
Like a Blifter she sticks,
And Death is his only Physician.
Poor Man.

And Death, &c.

So the Cur who possest

A Bone of the best,

Could lick it, or leave it at Pleasure;

But, if to his Tail

'Tis ty'd, without fail

He's harras'd and plagu'd without Measure.

Poor Cur.

He's barrass'd, &c.

Now what convinces me of the quick Coinage of this Song is, that the last Stanza was produced,

ced, by the Accident of seeing a Dog run that Instant by the Window, with a Bone ty'd to his Tail, followed by a hooting Mob.

This may certainly be said of him, that he had an inexhaustible Fund of good Humour, good Nature and Generosity, and might have had a heavier Purse, if he had not been so light of Heart. I shall end with two Lines of his own, with very little Variation.

May he ever from Duns and from Bailiffs be freed, And shake a loose Leg on each Side the Tweed.

Mr. JOHN WATSON,

Oeconomy and Behaviour in private Life. He belonged to the Stage from his Youth, first as a Prompter, but many Years as an Actor: If he does not excel, he is ever decent His long Continuance in the Business, has made him perfect almost in every Character, and such a Person must be extreamly Useful in a Theatre.

He best can guide a Stranger in the Road, Who oft the mazie Labyrinth has trod. me Lo

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Mr. JAMES WILLIAMS,

MUST not be forgot, fince what he does, he does well, and in my Judgment, were he put forward in some Parts in Low Comedy, his Execution would not lose him any Reputation. In one Ingredient to make up a Play, I think him the best I have ever known, that is a Property-Man(s).

His bloodless Weapons only kill in Jest, And those that drink his Poisons fare the best.

Mrs. WOFFINGTON.

This amiable Actress was born in Dublin of reputable Parents, who gave her a genteel Education. Her sprightly Genius led her early to the Stage, where she made a rapid Progress Her sirst Establishment, was in the Character of Sir Harry Wildair in this King-

⁽¹⁾ Property-Man is the Person that receives a Bill from the Prompter, for what is necessary in every New or Reviv'd Play, as Purses, Wine, Suppers, Poison, Daggers, Halters, Axes, and many more Implements of Execution, with a Thousand other &c. &c. &c.

dom, which was the first Part she perform'din Covent-Garden Theatre, and had a successive Progress of upwards of Twenty Nights with universal Applause. The Manager of that Theatre having some Dispute with her relating to Sallary (as I am inform'd) the engaged with the Manager of Drury-Lane, where she has reign'd in full Perfection ever fince, unrival'd in the Parts she undertakes.

As Merit too often creates Envy, the little World the Theatre is not free from it. agreeable Actress in the Part of Sir Harry coming into the Green-Room, faid pleafantly, In my Conscience, I believe half the Men in the House take me for one of their own Sex. Another Actress reply'd, It may be fo, but in my Conscience! the other Half can convince them to the Contrary. As the Theatre is the Test of other People's Wit, why may they not find a little among themselves?

I am informed the now thines in feveral Capital Parts in Tragedy, viz. Cleopatra in All for Love, Jane Shore, Monimia, Calista in the

Fair Penitent (t), &cc.

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(t) I shall mention as my last Note, an Accident that fell out at this Play, the first Season it was perform'd in the Year 1699, which I gather'd from that Stage Chronicle, Mr John Bowman.

Lothario, after he is kill'd by Altamont in the 4th Ad lies dead by Proxy in the 5th, raised on a Bier covered with Black by the Property-man, and the Face whitened by the Barber, the Coat and Perriwig generally filled by one of the Dreffers. Most of the Capital Actors in the

I shall leave this Lady to pursue in her Path of Merit where she still leads, with an Epilogue wrote purely for her Manner of Speaking; and as Prologues and Epilogues are the most difficult Tasks of both Sexes on the Stage, it is to be remark'd but few besides the Capital

establish'd Theatres, have generally a Dresser to themfelves, tho' they are paid by the Manager, to be ready on all Occasions for Stage Guards, Attendance, &c.

Mr. Powel played Lothario, and one Warren his Dreffer claimed a Right of lying for his Master, and performing the dead Part of Lothario, which he proposed to act to the best Advantage, tho' Powel was ignorant of the Matter. The Fifth Act begun, and went on as u. fual with Applause; but about the Middle of the distressful Scene, Powel called aloud for his Man Warren, who as loudly replied from the Bier on the Stage, Here Sir! Powel (as I said before being ignorant of the Part his Man was doing) repeated without Loss of Time, Come bere this Moment! you Son of a Whore, or I'll break all the Bones in your Skin. Warren knew his hasty Temper, therefore without any Reply, jump'd off with all his Sables about him, which unfortunately were tyed fast to the Handles of the Bier, and dragg'd after him. But this was not all; the Laugh and Roar began in the Audience, till it frighted poor Warren so much, that with the Bier at his Tail, he threw down Calista (Mrs. Barry) and overwhelm'd her with the Table, Lamp, Book, Bones, together with all the Lumber of the Charnel House; he tugg'd, till he broke off his Trammels, and made his Escape; and the Play for once, ended with immoderateFits of Laughter, even the grave Mr. Betterton,

Smil'd in the Tumult, and enjoy'd the Storm.

But he would not let the Fair Penitent be played any more that Season, till poor Warren's Misconduct was something forgot.

Per-

Performers are trusted with them, and a good Prologue and Epilogue, have often help'd a bad Play out of the Mire, or at least send the Audience Home a little better humour'd.

EPILOGUE

Defign'd for Mrs. WOFFINGTON in the Character of a Volunteer.

Enters reading the Gazette.

CURSE on all Cowards! Say I-why-bless my Eyes-

No-no-it can't be true-this Gazette lies-Our Men Retreat before a Scrub Banditti, Who scarce could fright the Buff-coats of the City! Well-if 'tis so, and that our Men won't stand, Tis time we Women, take the thing in hand-Thus, in my Country's Cause I now appear A bold, Smart Khevenhuller Volunteer-And really, mark some Heroes in the Nation, You'll think this no unnatural Transformation; For if in Valour real Manhood lies All Cowards are but --- Women in Disguise-

They cry these Rebels are so stout and tall, Ab! Lard! I'd lower the proudest of them all. Try but my Courage, place me in the Van, And post me, if I don't bring down my Man-Had we an Army of Such charging Wenches, What Man d'ye think wou'd dare to attack out

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o! bow the Cannon of our Eyes would maul'em, but our mask'd Batteries—Lud! how they would gall'em!

No Rebel 'gainst such Force durst take the Field— For damme! we wou'd die before we'd yield!

Joking apart, we Women have strong Reason To stop the Progress of this Popish Treason; For now when Female Liberty's at stake,

All Women ought to buftle for its Sake.

Should these audacious Sons of Rome prevail, Vows, Convents, and that Heathen Thing a Veil Must come in Fashion, and such Institutions Would suit but oddly with our Constitutions.

What gay Coquet would like a Nun's Profession, And I've some private Reasons 'gainst Confession. Besides, our good Men of the Church, they say,

(Who now, thank Heav'n, may Love, as well as Pray)

Must then be only wed to cloyster'd Houses-

Hold! there we are fobb'd of twenty I housand Spouses.

And faith no bad ones, as I am told—then judge ye

L't fit we lose our-Benefit of Clergy?

In Freedom's Cause, ye Patriot Fair arise,
Exert the sacred Instuence of your Eyes!
On valiant Merit, deign alone to smile,
And vindicate the Glory of our Isle,
To no base Cowards render up your Charms,
Disband the Lover who deserts his Arms;
So shall you fire each Hero to his Duty,
And British Rights be fix'd by British Beauty.

F 1 N 1 S.

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